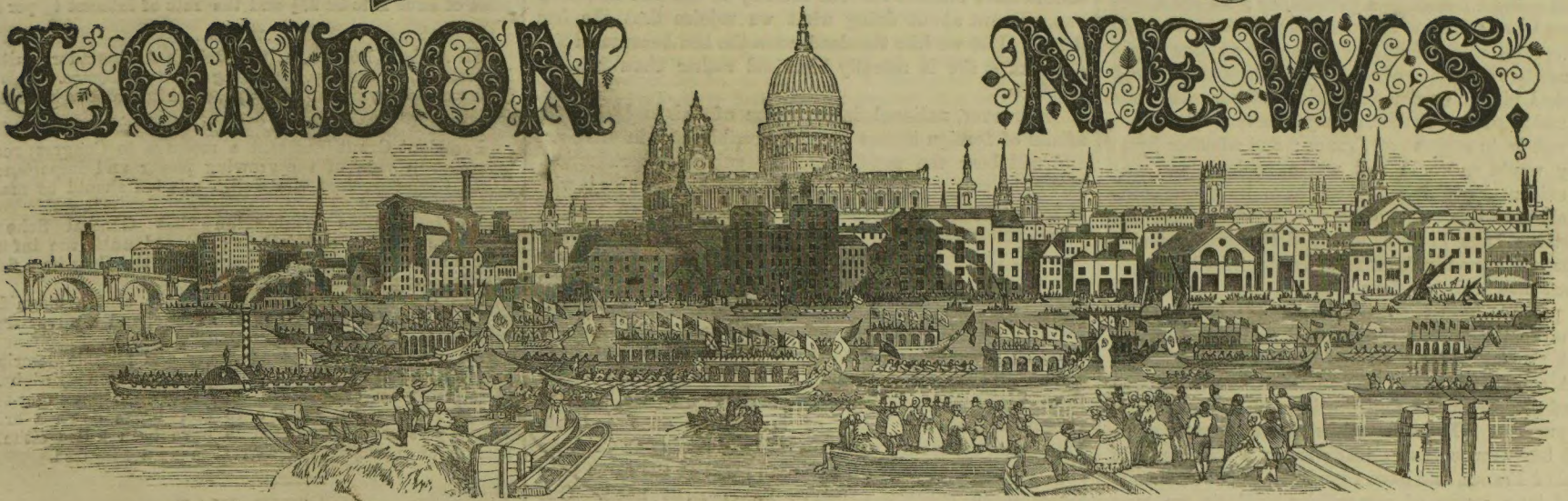


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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PRICE FIVEPENCE



HOISTING THE GERMAN FLAG ON MONT VALERIEN.



## BRITISH INTERVENTION IN FAVOUR OF FRANCE.

We are not going to discuss a probability; we are about to comment upon a fact. Whether the modern doctrine of non-intervention in the affairs of other nations ought or ought not to rule the conduct of the Government and people of the United Kingdom in relation to the war between Germany and France; whether, if they intervened, it should or should not be in support of France; and whether by so doing they would or would not widen, prolong, and embitter an evidently expiring contest, have been questions of keen debate in this country for several weeks past. All such questions have been suddenly determined. Great Britain has intervened in favour of France. Her Majesty's Government has ordered four ships of war to proceed with all possible speed to the coast of France—the Lord Panmure, the Buffalo, the Buzzard, and the Medusa—laden with provisions for the relief of the inhabitants of Paris. A committee sits at the Mansion House daily to receive and dispose of the contributions of the public for the same purpose. Representatives of our insular sympathy and beneficence have already made a lodgment in the capital of France, and have found means for the introduction of long trains of comestibles. Paris, we may say, is relieved. She has missed, by a very narrow chance indeed, a terrible fate; and it is doubtful whether, if our countrymen had not sped to her rescue, she would not have lost more lives by starvation than any of us could have dared to count up. The crisis of danger, we trust, is now gone by.

To such a purpose, and after such a fashion, has been the aforesaid abrupt violation of the policy of non-intervention. It has not occasioned so exciting a stir, perhaps, either at home or on the Continent, as intervention by arms would have done. It does not look so heroic. It will not be a hundredth—perhaps not a thousandth—part so expensive. It will cost no bloodshed. It will extort no terms of humiliation. In all the respects which are understood to render war glorious it is undoubtedly deficient. But it has several counterbalancing advantages. It is a step which no political party in this country is likely to disapprove. The great meeting held last week at Manchester to aid the Queen's Government in enforcing the principle of non-intervention would unanimously and joyously have assented to this way of disregarding it. The keenest political economists will connive at it without a single wince of conscience. The House of Commons will be sure to ratify it. The peace-at-any-price party, as well as the war à outrance party, both here and abroad, will eagerly unite in justifying it. Count Bismarck himself, so far from protesting against it, has done much to facilitate it. There is not a neutral Power in Europe that, so far as opportunity served, would not rejoice to take part in it. No doubt, this unanimity deprives the movement of much of that spice of romance which is so agreeable to human nature; but, on the whole, it will not be denied, we think, that, so far as it is calculated to excite imagination, the excitement will not be of an unhealthy kind.

It is certainly better to save life than to destroy it. Possibly, the truism has lost something of its convincing force since the record of carnage has daily engrossed public attention. We have supped so full of horrors of late that the old maxims of peaceful wisdom have come to be regarded as tasteless. Nevertheless, British intervention in favour of our French neighbours will hardly be undervalued merely because it has for its object the rescue of friends from death, and not the hurling of death among enemies. There is something sacred in human life, after all. Whilst we remain under the dominion of reason, very much is done—sometimes overdone—to preserve it. It is only when passion is uppermost that we grow to think little of it. Paris contains, it is said, not less than two millions of inhabitants—men, women, and children. A very little more than a week ago that immense population stood face to face with famine. A good part of it may be said to have already commenced a struggle with it which, unless speedily interrupted, would have delivered them over as its victims. They, at any rate, were not likely to under-rate the form of our intervention in their behalf. They may criticise our motives; they may misinterpret our purpose. But we may be certain that they set no slight value upon the lives we have assisted in saving from the yawning jaws of destruction.

It will hardly be thought to derogate from the worth of this kind of friendly intervention that, in carrying it into effect, it does nothing towards the deterioration of character, either individual or national. So much, we are afraid, could not have been truly said of armed intervention. Though the latter has been urged upon the country on grounds of high national morality, and the policy of neutrality has been stigmatised as selfish, unsympathising, and worthy of "effacement," the accusation, we imagine, will be withdrawn in face of the evidence capable of being now arrayed against it. No one in these islands will be morally the worse for taking part in the interchange of good feeling between London and Paris, or between England and France. He will not become the meaner spirited on account of what he does, nor harden the tenderness of his feelings, nor corrupt the integrity of his heart, nor impose questionable tasks upon his conscience. Beneficence is never envenomed without ceasing to be beneficence, and it leaves no sting behind it. Nor can it be pretended that national character has been lowered

in tone by this ultimate adoption of peaceful intervention. There is nothing, it is true, to be proud of in it. We should have blushed for our country if she had hesitated one moment about doing what we rejoice that she has done. But we like the deed none the less because in the doing of it she is morally benefited rather than injured by it.

Moreover, national intervention of this order in the affairs of foreign States cannot possibly end in disaster, and will bear the most searching subsequent reflection. It will be subject to no deductions; we know where it will end, we may say; or if the first circle of action propels other and wider circles *ad infinitum*, we may be fully satisfied that nothing but good can come of the influence we have set in motion. We trust, therefore, that the comparatively few Englishmen who have called aloud for intervention in behalf of France will be gratified, if not satisfied, that it has come at last. If it has been resorted to in quite another form than that in which they recommended it, they cannot but be pleased to know that the form of it will at once indicate kindness, sympathy, and generosity towards our Crimean ally in her extreme of difficulty, and will at the same time make those feelings subserve her present need. Our observations, we are aware, have run in a somewhat apologetic vein. But we really are delighted to have the opportunity of proving that a resolution to keep the sword in its scabbard until we shall be compelled to draw it in self-defence does not necessarily condemn us to "effacement," and that, even if we withdraw from certain spheres of activity and influence in which we have been wont to move without much good to ourselves or our neighbours, other spheres of international duty are open to us which we can fill without loss of honour, and not without some advantage to humanity.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### ITALY.

The committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the financial conventions with Austria held a sitting on Tuesday, when Signor Sella gave explanations on the subject, and pointed out the advantages of those conventions.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question from Signor Machi relative to the dispute with Tunis, said the Italian Government approved the conduct of the Consul, and had demanded guarantees for the future from the Tunisian Government.

### SPAIN.

The former Republican members of the Cortes have issued a manifesto energetically advising the people to strive to obtain, by means of the elections, a reform of article 33 of the Constitution, and the dethronement of the Savoy dynasty.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

An autograph letter of the Emperor was published at Vienna, on Wednesday, granting a complete amnesty for all political offences and violations of the press laws up to Feb. 7.

The Princess Leopoldine of Coburg, the second daughter of the Emperor of Brazil, died, on Tuesday, of typhoid fever.

The Emperor has relieved Count Potocki and his colleagues of their functions, and has appointed Count Hohenwart to be Minister of the Interior, with the task of forming a new *cis-Leithan* Cabinet.

In last Saturday's sitting the Austrian Delegation at Pesth discussed the transfer of a debt of 8,000,000 florins to the account of the Treasury of the National Debt, and adopted the first resolution of the committee, taking note of the declaration of the whole Ministry that no harm could arise from the purely administrative step of transferring the debt from the accounts of the bank to the accounts of the National Debt Department. The resolution adds, further, that the delegation indorses the view of the Government upon this particular point. The first paragraph of a second resolution, stating that at the same time the motives assigned by the Ministry do not justify the step which has been taken, was likewise adopted. The second paragraph, expressing surprise on the part of the Delegation that this transfer had been made, notwithstanding the Austrian Ministry and the Committee for the Control of the Public Debt having pronounced against such proceedings, was rejected. The Session was closed on Monday. The Chancellor of the Empire, in his closing speech, said that the Emperor had sanctioned the Budget of 1871, as agreed upon by the two Delegations, and had commissioned him to thank the Delegation for their unwearied activity. The Chancellor, in conclusion, said that he hoped when, at no distant period, the Delegations again met, the appearance of affairs in foreign countries would be less sad.

The death of Baron Eötvös, Minister of Education at Pesth, and one of the ablest and most patriotic of the statesmen of modern Hungary, took place on the 1st inst. All the Hungarian newspapers appeared with a black border on the day after his death, and black flags were hung out of the windows in the principal Hungarian towns.

### GERMANY.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet the Minister of Finance brought in a bill empowering him to place at the disposition of the Chancellor of the Confederation a credit up to the amount of fifty millions of thalers, for which the Minister of Finance can issue Treasury Bonds to the amount of six millions, which will fall due on July 1, 1871. The rate of interest and the redemption are to be settled in accordance with the law of Sept. 28, 1866. A special account of the employment of the funds shall be laid before the Diet in its next Session. The preamble of the bill states that, as the German Empire is at present without any Constitutional representation, the demand for the necessary credit must be provisionally made to the Prussian Diet, in order that Germany may be enabled, if necessary, to continue the war to the last extremity. The House decided that Herr Ahlemann and Herr Kruger, members for constituencies in North Schleswig, in consequence of their refusal to take the Constitutional oath, could not take their seats in the House, whereupon both members resigned.

A decree dated Jan. 27 was made public at Berlin on Tuesday, ordering that the amount to be raised by loan, in accordance with the law of July 21, 1870, shall be increased from 80,000,000 to 105,000,000 thalers.

### PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were opened, last Saturday, by commission, for the usual Session, which will last three months.

### SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has decided to contract a loan of 15,000,000fr., to be obtained by public subscription. The price of issue is to be 97½ and the rate of interest 4½ per cent.

### RUSSIA.

Sir Andrew Buchanan, the British Ambassador, quits St. Petersburg, on Sunday, on a long leave of absence. This fact is viewed as a symptom of the peaceful turn affairs have taken.

### AMERICA.

President Grant has sent a message to Congress recommending, in view of the growing power and importance of North Germany, that the Berlin mission should be made a first-class mission.

We learn from Washington that General Schenck's departure for England is being delayed until the informal negotiations now going on respecting the Canadian fishery question have been concluded.

The Germans in Philadelphia have sent a magnificent sword to the Crown Prince of Prussia, and a silver trophy commemorative of the war to General Moltke.

An accident of an extraordinary and terrible description occurred on the Hudson River Railway on Monday night. A petroleum-train caught fire, and ignited a passenger-train, which, rushing on, set fire to and broke down a bridge. Thirty persons are supposed to have been killed either by burning or drowning, and a great many are injured.

## THE WAR.

The military stipulations of the armistice, concluded at Versailles on the 28th ult., between Count Bismarck and the Paris Government of National Defence, have been executed, without any difficulty, in all parts of France occupied by the hostile German and French armies. The elections for the National Convention, or Constituent Assembly, which is to decide upon the acceptance of terms of peace, have been taking place this week. But a dispute between the Paris Government and the Delegate Government at Bordeaux, till ended by the resignation of the latter, has occasioned some anxiety lest this mode of settlement should be rendered abortive; and there were even some apprehensions of a direct conflict of two dictatorial authorities, supported by different Republican factions, which might break out in civil war. It may be convenient here to mention that the provisional "Government of National Defence," appointed by a tumultuous assembly in the Chamber of the Corps Législatif, on Sept. 4, consisted of General Trochu, late Governor of Paris, and Minister of War; M. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Jules Ferry, M. Garnier Pagès, M. Gambetta, M. Crémieux, M. Glas-Bizoin, M. Eugène Pelletan, M. Jules Simon, M. Ernest Picard, and M. Emmanuel Arago; to whom have been joined, as Ministers, M. Dorian, General Le Flo, M. Magnin, M. Herold, and one or two more. Since the investment of Paris by the enemy, a Delegate Government, acting throughout the parts of France not yet conquered, has been resident, first at Tours, and latterly at Bordeaux. It consisted of M. Gambetta, Minister of the Interior; M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice; and M. Glas-Bizoin, with Admiral Fourichon and other Ministers; but M. Gambetta has practically been its supreme head. The Paris Government has been enabled, by the balloon post, to convey its deliberations to the Bordeaux section; but those at Bordeaux have seldom found means during the siege to communicate with their colleagues in Paris. Hence it may have arisen that there is a profound misunderstanding between them, so that the armistice signed by M. Jules Favre, in connection with the surrender of Paris, is openly disapproved by M. Gambetta; and the Paris Government, in its turn, has set aside M. Gambetta's decrees for the exclusion of certain classes of candidates, likely to favour the Emperor Napoleon, from election to the Constituent Assembly. The resignation of M. Gambetta, on Monday last, was the immediate consequence, and may, perhaps, allow the future condition of France to be arranged in a peaceable manner.

It was on the Friday and Saturday of last week that the Bordeaux section of the French Provisional Government seemed most likely to upset the proposed settlement of affairs. M. Gambetta had not resisted the execution of the armistice, made known to him at the beginning of the week; but he had protested against it, as extending to the French armies in the provinces. He declared that General Bourbaki's army, of whose flight into Switzerland he had not then been informed, would have been capable, with the troops led by Garibaldi near Dijon, of gaining important successes, had they not been prevented by the interference of the Paris Government with the armistice of Versailles. He ordered the formation of twelve new cavalry regiments and sixteen regiments of infantry, with an apparent determination to carry on the war. On the 31st ult. he issued a decree forbidding the election to the Constituent Assembly of any persons who had been Councillors of State, Ministers, senators, members of Departmental Councils, General, or Government candidates for the Corps Législatif, under the Empire. A great meeting of the Republican party was held at Bordeaux on Friday evening, when resolutions were passed declaring that the capitulation of Paris was not binding on the French provinces, and requesting M. Gambetta to become President of a Committee of Public Safety, to act independently of the Paris Government. M. Gambetta hesitated to take this step, having received a communication from the diplomatic representatives of Austria, Spain, and Italy, who were sojourning at Bordeaux, stating that they were accredited to the Paris Government, and that, if he separated himself from the Paris Government, they would leave Bordeaux. But fresh cause of irritation was furnished by a telegraphic despatch, on Friday, from Count Bismarck to M. Gambetta, protesting against his decree concerning the elections, as contrary to the freedom of election stipulated by the armistice. The decree was stigmatised as an "arbitrary and oppressive" act of M. Gambetta himself. This Prussian despatch was immediately published by M. Gambetta, with an indignant comment, exposing the "insolent pretension" of Prussia to interfere with the constitution of a French Assembly; and declaring that its motive was to obtain the support of "accomplices and flatterers of the fallen dynasty, and allies of Count Bismarck." But the Paris Government met Count Bismarck's remonstrance in a very different spirit. M. Jules Favre replied to it with an assurance that there should be no restriction upon the right of voting, as the country wished for free elections; and with a promise that the decree of M. Gambetta should be rescinded. It was necessary, however, to adjourn the elections from Sunday to Wednesday, in order to prevent any confusion arising from the Bordeaux decree. M. Jules Simon, a member of the Paris Government, was sent to Bordeaux with instructions for the management of the elections. These were rejected by M. Gambetta and his colleagues at Bordeaux, who published a note in the *Moniteur* of Sunday, stating that they felt it their duty to maintain their own decrees, for the sake of the national interest and honour, despite "the interference of Bismarck in the internal affairs of France."



The Paris Government then resolved to put an end to the authority of the Delegation Government in the provinces, seeing that communication was reopened between Paris and the country at large. Some intimation of this may have reached M. Gambetta; for on Monday morning he resigned office, together with M. Crémieux and Admiral Fourichon. The two last-named gentlemen afterwards consented to remain at their posts. M. Arago was appointed Minister of the Interior and *ad interim* Minister of War. Great excitement has prevailed during this week at Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles—the south of France being in a more warlike mood than the north; but the elections have been conducted agreeably to the orders of the Paris Government. The Assembly is to meet at Bordeaux on Wednesday next. The Duc d'Aumale, a younger son of King Louis Philippe and uncle to the Count de Paris, the Orleanist heir to the throne, has issued an address to the French electors, in which he says he can find nothing in his thoughts or sentiments that should separate him from the Republic. If France desires a Republic he is ready to bow before her sovereign will. The Paris Government, mean time, has issued a decree, extending the disability to sit in the Legislative Assembly which attaches to members of houses which have sat on the throne of France previous to 1848 to the Bonaparte family. It is rumoured that the Emperor Napoleon has issued a proclamation to the French people. M. Gambetta, on his retirement, recommended all the Prefects and Sub-Prefects to aid in having the elections carried out, adding, "We shall thus devote our last efforts to the Republic." The newspapers of all shades of party in Bordeaux recommend the electors not to abstain from voting. M. Thiers is brought forward as a candidate in Marseilles and Bordeaux, as well as in the north and at Paris; M. Gambetta at Moulins, Marseilles, and Paris; M. Jules Simon at Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Paris; General Trochu at Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, in La Vendée and Ile-et-Vilaine; Garibaldi in the Côte d'Or, Alpes Maritimes, and Bas-Rhin; M. Jules Favre at Dijon, Marseilles, Bourg, and Paris; M. Dufaure at Marseilles and Bordeaux; General d'Aurelle de Paladines in the Nièvre and Gironde. Among the other candidates generally known are—M. Crémieux, in Drome; General Ducrot, in the Nièvre; M. Ledru Rollin, at Toulon; M. Pelletan, at Marseilles; M. Ernest Picard, at Niort; M. Magnin, in the Côte d'Or; M. Dorian, in the Loire; M. Paul de Rémusat, at Toulouse; M. de Chaudordy, in the Loir-et-Garonne; M. Taxis-Delord, in Vaucluse. The lists of candidates are variously entitled:—"Conciliatory, Republican, Liberal, Conservative, and National."

The terms of peace which the German Empire will impose upon France are not yet precisely known; but an unofficial statement from Berlin was published on Thursday week, as mentioned in our last, that Germany would insist upon the cession of "Alsace and Lorraine, with Belfort and Metz," the payment of ten milliards of francs (equal to £400,000,000), the cession of Pondicherry, on the coast of India, and the delivery of twenty first-class ships of war. This statement was corrected on Saturday, either by Count Bismarck or by some authorised person at Versailles, "so far as concerns Lorraine, Pondicherry, and the twenty war-ships;" but it was added that the Germans would keep Alsace and Metz. It was further observed that the payment of four milliards of francs was spoken of in the stipulations with M. Thiers last November; and that, "since then, the German claims may have risen to double that sum," which would be about £220,000,000. On the next day it was officially stated at Versailles that Germany did not intend to acquire from France any possessions in India, or anywhere in Asia, or beyond the Atlantic. It is said that only two of the French ironclads will be demanded.

There are no military movements to report; but the town of Abbeville, we learn, has been occupied by the Germans. Count Bismarck has offered to arrange a line of demarcation in the east of France, provided that Belfort and Bitsche were surrendered, stating that the former could not hold out much longer. M. Jules Favre refused to accept the proposal until he had first received a report of the state of Belfort from an officer to be sent by him to ascertain the real condition of affairs.

The French Government has given orders to Generals Chanzy and Faidherbe and the Commander of the Army of the East instructing each of them to send a competent officer to Bordeaux to make a full report and explain, before the National Assembly, the precise situation of their different armies. General Faidherbe has disbanded all the Franch-Tireurs.

Intelligence has arrived at Liverpool that about Dec. 20 two small French gun-boats were sunk in the Pacific, near the south American coast, by the Prussian frigate Medusa.

The Paris Government has rejected the proposal of M. Dorian for terminating the Treaty of Commerce with England, and it will therefore remain in force a year longer.

The urgent need of sending large stores of food and fuel for the relief of Paris continues to employ the Mansion House Committee in London. They had collected nearly £60,000 by the middle of this week, and had spent most of it, the goods being dispatched by way of Dieppe and Boulogne, and consigned to the representatives of the committee in Paris, Colonel Stuart-Wortley, the Hon. Henry Bourke, and Mr. George Moore. The Dean of Westminster preached in the Abbey on Sunday, when a special collection was made for this object. Archbishop Manning likewise preached in the same cause. A public meeting was held at the Mansion House, on Wednesday—the Lord Mayor presiding; the Bishops of London and Winchester, and Archbishop Manning, were amongst the speakers. The committee have received a message from M. Jules Ferry, Mayor of Paris, who says:—"I have taken charge of the first portion of your magnificent and fraternal gift. The city of Paris expresses to the city of London its profound gratitude in the extremity of her misfortune. The voice of the English people has been the first which has brought to us the expression of sympathy from outside Paris. The people of Paris will never forget it; and if our two nations are united we may have faith in the future." M. Jules Favre has also expressed to Colonel Stuart Wortley and Mr. Moore his grateful thanks to the people of England, and especially of London.

An offer has been made by her Majesty's Government to the German authorities at Versailles, and to M. Jules Favre, at Paris, to place her Majesty's stores and people at their service, if they could be of any use for supplying food for Paris, subject to no condition except that whatever her Majesty's Government do must be done with the cognisance and approval both of a French and of a German agent. Four vessels belonging to our Government are now so employed in the Channel.

A meeting of publishers, booksellers, and their assistants was held, on Monday, at Stationers' Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Longman, for the relief of the suffering classes employed in the publishing and bookselling trades in Paris. A committee was appointed, and £500 was subscribed in the aid.

## FROM INSIDE PARIS.

## NINETEENTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE SIEGE.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Sunday, Jan. 22.—This morning last night's rioters did not show themselves. All was calm and all danger of renewed tumult seemed to be at an end. A decree in the *Journal Officiel* announced it had been determined that the supreme command-in-chief of the Army of Paris should henceforth be separated from the office of President of the Government, and appointed General Vinoy Commander-in-Chief. The title and functions of Governor of Paris were suppressed by the same decree. Under the idea that the decree in question implied that differences had arisen in the Government the partisans of M. Flourens seem to have regained courage, and at noon the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville was crowded with numerous and animated groups. Two deputations from the crowd were admitted successively to interviews with the municipality, and as they were returning, escorted by Colonel Vabre, commandant of the Hôtel de Ville, some 150 National Guards, almost all belonging to the 101st Bataillon de Marche, with officers and drums at their head, appeared on the place. The Finistère Mobiles who guarded the Hôtel de Ville were drawn up inside the railing which separates the building from the place, only their officers, together with Colonel Vabre, being outside exhorting the crowd to be calm. Suddenly the National Guards who had dispersed themselves in little groups, according to instructions, opened fire upon the Mobile officers who stood in front of the principal entrance, but happily without touching them. Colonel Vabre, who was standing in front of another gate, indignantly called upon the rioters to cease; whereupon a civilian, who appeared to be giving them orders, and who boasted of being a revoked commandant, directed them to fire upon the Colonel. The discharge which followed gravely wounded an adjutant of the Mobiles named Bernard, and upon seeing him fall his men returned the fire of the rioters, killing and wounding several of the crowd. In an instant the "place" was almost emptied, terror-struck men, women, and children rushing pell-mell into the adjoining streets, hundreds being knocked down and trampled on in their precipitate flight.

All was not ended, however; certain rioters, who had occupied beforehand a couple of houses on the east side of the "place," and others posted within doorways and at street corners, kept up an intermittent fire with the Mobiles, in the course of which several shots were directed at the windows of the Hôtel de Ville, notably those of the first floor. Nobody inside the building was, however, hurt, although several shots passed through the glass. The subsequent arrival of the Republican Guard dispersed the rioters, some twelve of whom, including an officer who had hidden himself in a house, were arrested, together with the captain commanding the detachment of the 101st Battalion. According to the official account there were five persons killed and ten wounded; other accounts, however, assert the numbers to be more considerable.

Later in the day the Government issued a proclamation in which it stated that it had received the mandate from the population to maintain order, and that it would not be found wanting in its duty; and M. Jules Ferry, Mayor of Paris, addressed a circular to the commanders of the nine *secteurs*, and another to the Mayors of the twenty *arrondissements*, recapitulating the circumstances of the attack. Throughout the remainder of the day Paris was naturally very much agitated; and, contrary to the usual habit, crowds of people thronged the boulevards during the evening, discussing the events of the afternoon.

Monday, Jan. 23.—Three decrees, all directed against the rioters of yesterday, appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of this morning. The first suppressed the clubs until the end of the siege; the second augmented the number of councils of war from two to four; and the third suppressed the *Réveil* and the *Combat* newspapers, the two most violent political organs that remained to us.

General Vinoy, upon assuming supreme command, issued an order of the day, at the conclusion of which he says he is a soldier, and will accept the dangerous honour conferred upon him, convinced that he will have the aid of all good citizens, of the army, and of the National Guard for the maintenance of order and the salvation of the country.

A few more details have been made public respecting the sortie of the 19th. The number of prisoners captured by the French at Montretout was fifty-four, all of whom, with the exception of a corporal, were privates, and in a most miserable condition. Among the French killed in the same sortie were the Marquis de Coriolis, aged sixty-seven, a captain of the Garde Royale during the Restoration, and since the siege a volunteer in a regiment of the Line; M. Henri Regnault, a rising and much-admired young painter, who achieved considerable popularity by his masterly lifesize equestrian portrait of Marshal Prim in the Paris salon of 1868, and whose marvellous picture of Herod's daughter in the salon of last year advanced him to the first rank among living artists. A third victim was a friend of the present writer—the young, able, amiable, painstaking, and modest M. Marius Topin, commander of the 193rd Battalion of National Guard, who had possibly mastered more of the true history of the era of Louis XIV. than any other living author, and whose exhaustive and enticing "History of the Man with the Iron Mask" showed the position he was destined to occupy in historical literature. Among the wounded was M. Gustave Lambert, the well-known projector of arctic expeditions.

Throughout the day the batteries at Point du Jour, as well as the outlying forts—among which Issy and Montrouge, thought to be seriously damaged by the enemy's fire, were prominent—vigorously cannonaded the German positions.

Tuesday Jan. 24.—The dense fog which prevailed to-day caused the bombardment, to which we have now got completely habituated, to slacken. Under cover of the bad weather the French engineers were enabled actively to pursue the construction of the contemplated new batteries on the north side of Paris. Fresh batteries have already been opened in that direction at various distances, so as to be able to reply to the fire of the enemy, who for the last day or two has been actively bombarding St. Denis, spite of the petition of the Paris archaeologists calling the Crown Prince of Saxony's attention to the circumstance that the bones of certain of his ancestors lie crumbling beside other Royal dust in the cathedral where so many French monarchs are supposed to lie entombed. During the whole afternoon a vigorous artillery duel was engaged on the entire line.

A commission appointed by the Maires of Paris to regulate the distribution of wine and other provisions to be given in compensation for our small bread allowance, has determined that the wine shall be distributed by the bakers. To every needy person who presents an order for bread, one fifth of a litre, nearly three eighths of a pint, of wine will be given.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.—During last night the bombardment of Paris was somewhat less violent than usual. The quarter of the Petit Montrouge was, however, severely dealt with, as

on the Asile Sainte Anne alone sixty-nine shells fell, in addition to which upwards of forty-nine private buildings were struck. The public edifices generally suffered but little. As if to compensate for the slackness of the fire in other directions, St. Denis was furiously bombarded all the night through, and scarcely a house escaped the enemy's marvellously well-directed shells. This morning at eleven o'clock the cannonade furiously recommenced on the unfortunate suburb, which continued to suffer most severely. The situation of the inhabitants was so alarming that many of them fled into Paris during the day. In the course of the afternoon several shells struck the cathedral and damaged the spire. More of the inhabitants of St. Denis would have sought refuge in Paris had they dared to leave their houses. The majority live in the cellars, and even there are not in safety. People killed in the upper stories of the houses remain without being buried, as none dare venture to remove the bodies. Moreover, the cemetery itself is a dangerous neighbourhood, for during the past few days it has been literally rained on by the enemy's projectiles.

Thursday, Jan. 26.—To-day it became generally known that negotiations of some kind or other were in progress. Most people seemed to think that an armistice was impending, and some few were bold enough to hint at surrender. All Paris was anxious. It was commonly asserted that M. Jules Favre was at Versailles, where he had already paid two visits to M. de Bismarck—one yesterday, the other the day preceding. People wondered what would come of it all, and seemed generally of the opinion that, if an armistice were concluded, it would inevitably lead to a peace. In all quarters and among all parties a declaration from the Government was anxiously awaited to put an end to the doubt and uncertainty which reigned throughout Paris.

The fire from the enemy's batteries was continued through the day. The cannonade, however, was not so fierce as usual, and the damage done was inconsiderable. At Vaugerard and Montrouge, however, some few people were killed by the exploding shells, two of which fell on the unfortunate Church of St. Sulpice, and others on the equally unfortunate hospital of Val-de-Grace, where a fire broke out, but was happily soon extinguished. During the preceding night St. Denis was less violently bombarded, the railway station alone severely suffering, and no more than three people being killed.

Friday, Jan. 27.—Yesterday Paris was a prey to the deepest anxiety; to-day it is plunged into the direst consternation. People ask each other how, after such warlike proclamations, so many preparations, such successes, and efforts of all kinds, we are at last obliged to submit ourselves to the exactions of Prussia? This morning a note in the *Journal Officiel* leaves us in no doubt as to the course of events. It informs us that the forts, with the sole exception of that of Vincennes, are to be handed over to the enemy, and that the mobiles and regulars are to lay down their arms and surrender themselves prisoners of war, and this simply to obtain an armistice of twenty-one days for the election of a Constituent Assembly and the revictualling of Paris. These cruel conditions, after our cheerful endurance of all manner of hardships on the assurance of our rulers that by the aid of General Trochu's magic plan we should inevitably triumph in the end, have deeply affected the population, and the Parisians would unanimously protest against them in a most decided manner, were they not assured that in a few days bread will be absolutely wanting.

The few details given by the official organ have been supplemented by the *Journal des Débats*, which states that Paris will be revictualled immediately; that, although occupying the forts, the enemy will not enter the capital, and that the Parisians themselves will remove the cannons from the ramparts. It announces, moreover, that the war indemnity which Paris will have to pay is no less than 200,000,000*fr.*, or eight millions sterling; and that the Orleans and Northern railways will be immediately repaired, to be employed in the revictualling of the capital. The National Guard, we are told, will not be disarmed, as to them will be confided the preservation of order and the respect of property.

Since midnight of yesterday Paris has not heard the report of a single cannon. Although the armistice is not yet signed, and M. Jules Favre, with General de Beaufort, are again at Versailles, a suspension of arms has been agreed upon, it being evident that in a few hours negotiations will be concluded.

Saturday, Jan. 28.—This will be a celebrated anniversary in the world's history, for to-day Paris formally capitulated to the besieging German armies, after a siege of nineteen weeks. We learnt late this evening that the document which decides the surrender of the city had been signed in the course of the afternoon, at Versailles, by M. Jules Favre and Count Bismarck, the conditions being much the same as those announced yesterday by the *Journal des Débats*. This evening's papers tell us we are to have one division of regulars (12,000 men) left us to preserve order, and that all the corps of Franch-Tireurs are dissolved. We have to deliver up our arms, flags, and field artillery; all these trophies are to be collected at Sévran within fourteen days. Our troops may retire into Paris unarmed. All the guns in the forts are to be given up to the enemy; those of the enceinte are to be dismounted and the carriages given up to the conquerors, the guns themselves remaining within the city. A line of demarcation is to be drawn between the enceinte and the forts, our position extending no further than the enceinte, and the Prussian position being 500 paces from it. The remaining conditions respecting the capitulation of Paris agree with those given by the *Journal des Débats* yesterday.

Paris may be said to be perfectly calm; the only violence has been that of language, and some of the speeches pronounced on the boulevards and at the street corners are certainly most energetic in denunciations of the Government, which unquestionably merits censure, and cannot hope to escape adverse criticism. In the gloomy aspect of affairs there is one circumstance which serves to raise the spirits of the population a little—Paris is to be re-provisioned. The days of eating dogs, cats, rats, mice, and the like, are past. We are to have no more hay or sawdust in our bread. Eggs, butter, milk, cheese, salads, all these little luxuries, will shortly reappear, we are told. Instead of the angora, disguised as hare, the rat disguised as a salmi, we shall be able to eat real beef and mutton; and even sea-fish, including oysters, for which we pine, are promised us, all which is a source of great consolation. The *viveurs*, who have suffered so severely during the siege, are bright with hope and expectation. At the Mairie of Paris an administration for the revictualling of the city has been formed, and will charge itself both with buying food from all who bring it in and with its after distribution.

The armistice will be carried into effect to-morrow. The spirit of the population, although sad and gloomy, is too broken to lead one to expect any disturbance. The Parisians generally are convinced that the state of food supplies rendered it impossible for them to hold out any longer; still they are irate with the Government for having deceived them, as they now maintain it has done, throughout the entire course of the siege.





THE GERMANS ENTERING MONT VALERIEN.





A SQUADRON OF CAVALRY OF GENERAL CHANZY'S ARMY.



## BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Cuthbert's, Hereford, the wife of George Barter, Esq., of a son.

On Nov. 12, 1870, at Bathurst, New South Wales, the wife of the Right Rev. S. E. Marsden, D.D., Bishop of Bathurst, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Portreath, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. Vyvyan Popham, of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 3rd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. J. G. Gregory, assisted by the Rev. M. Rainsford, H. N. Sherbrooke, Esq., late of the 43rd Light Infantry, second son of H. Sherbrooke, Esq., of Oxted, Notts, to Lady Harriet Alice Curzon, only child of Earl and Countess Howe.

## DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at his house, Marlborough-buildings, Bath, Colonel George Talbot, late of the 43rd Light Infantry, fourth son of the late Very Rev. Charles Talbot, D.D., formerly Dean of Salisbury, and Lady Elizabeth Talbot.

On the 2nd inst., at Pyfield House, Maidenhead, the Rev. Augustus Philip Clayton, M.A., of Combe Bank, Kent, youngest son of Sir William Clayton, of Harclayford, fourth Baronet.

On the 4th inst., at Catton Hall, Lady Wilmet Horton, in the 84th year of her age.

On the morning of the 8th inst., at No. 1, St. John's-terrace, Regent's Park, Henrietta Wilhelmina, wife of Captain Paget Bourke, Royal Body-Guard, aged 38 years. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 17th ult., suddenly, at the Water-gate, Chester, Frank Parker, third son of the late Henry Parker, Esq., M.D., of Overton, Flintshire, aged 41 years.

On Dec. 26, at sea, off Cape Finisterre, on board the steamship Ferdinand de Lesseps, Campbell, the beloved child of Captain Henry C. Garden, H.M. Indian Army, aged 4 months 12 days.

On Dec. 26, 1870, at Great Westford, Cape of Good Hope, Henry Cloete, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Cape Town, in the 78th year of his age.

On the 15th ult., at The Rocks, in the county of Kilkenny, Elizabeth, Lady Cuffe, widow of the late Sir J. D. W. Cuffe, of Seyrath, in the same county.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 13.

**SUNDAY, February 12.**—Sexagesima Sunday. Moon's last quarter, 3 p.m. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30, the Rev. Thomas Grainger Hall, M.A.; special evening service, 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; Chapels Royal: St. James's, morning, the Rev. Dr. Charles Vaughan; Whitehall, morning and afternoon, the Rev. William Jones, Vicar of Summertown; Savoy (offerings for Paris distress), 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., the Chaplain; 7 p.m., the Rev. P. J. Holland, M.A., Minister of Quebec Chapel.

**MONDAY, 13.**—Quebec III. and Mary II. proclaimed King and Queen of Great Britain, 1689. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Huxley on the First Principles of Biology—educational course); Medical Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Weekes on Sculpture); Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.; National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Thomas Hare on the Cumulative Vote, &c.).

**TUESDAY, 14.**—St. Valentine. William Dyce, R.A., artist, died, 1841. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society (anniversary), 3 p.m.; Royal Medical-Chirurgical Society, 7.30 p.m.; Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Photographic Society (anniversary), 8 p.m.; Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor M. Foster on Nutrition).

**WEDNESDAY, 15.**—Mr. Joseph Pease, a Quaker, admitted to Parliament on his affirmation, 1835. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.; Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.; London Institution, Conversation, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Perkin on Alizarine and other Colouring Matters); Royal Society of Literature, 8.30 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on the Commerce of India).

**THURSDAY, 16.**—Lindley Murray, the grammarian, died, 1826. Meetings: Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.; Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.; Linnean and Chemical Societies, 8 p.m.; Royal Society and Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.; University College, London, 8 p.m. (Professor Marks on Jewish Literature); Royal Institution Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Oding on Davy's Discoveries).

**FRIDAY, 17.**—Inauguration of an Exhibition of Objects of Christian Art at Rome by the Pope, 1870. Meetings: Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain R. A. Scott on Naval Armaments); Geological Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.; Philological Society, 8.15 p.m.; Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. N. Douglas on the Wolf Rock Lighthouse).

**SATURDAY, 18.**—George Peabody, the American philanthropist, born, 1795. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Rev. Professor Jowett on Socrates).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 27	7 27	7 25	7 23	7 21	7 19	7 17

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
Feb. 1	30.060	33.0	32.2	95	10.9	36.7	E. ENE.	126
2	29.970	35.2	33.4	93	10.9	37.9	ENE.	203
3	29.910	39.6	39.2	98	10.4	43.8	ENE. SE. SSE.	160
4	29.976	44.7	42.4	92	10.7	48.7	ENE. SSE.	245
5	30.000	44.7	42.4	92	10.7	48.7	ENE. SSE.	245
6	29.979	47.3	46.1	78	7.7	49.6	W. NW. SW.	190
7	30.093	45.0	44.2	97	10.1	48.9	ENE. SE.	193

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.023	30.000	29.734	29.710	29.744	29.883	30.167
Temperature of Air	32.4°	34.8°	37.2°	43.3°	45.3°	47.4°	43.7°
Temperature of Evaporation	31.8°	34.5°	37.2°	42.6°	45.4°	47.9°	42.4°
Direction of Wind	E.	ENE.	ENE.	SSE.	WSW.	W.	ENE.

## ROYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Her Majesty the QUEEN has been graciously pleased to signify that her Majesty will OPEN the Royal Albert Hall on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1871.

The public will be admitted on this occasion by tickets to reserved and numbered seats in various parts of the Hall for the opening ceremony on the following terms:—

A. Boxes on the second tier, containing five seats, £15 15s.  
(The Boxes in the first tier are all appropriated.)  
B. Amphitheatre Seats, at £3 3s.  
C. Arena Seats, at £3 3s.  
D. Picture-Gallery Seats, £1 1s. each.  
Tickets for the various Ceremonies and Performances may now be had at the Office of the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington-gore; at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens; at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi; at the Handel Festival Ticket Office, 2, Exeter Hall; at Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s, 59, New Bond-street; at Mitchell's Library, 23, Old Bond-street; at Mr. Alfred Hayes', 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.; and at Messrs. Keith, Frowse, and Co.'s, 49, Cheap-side. By order.

HENRY Y. D. SCOTT, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Engineers, Secretary to the Provisional Committee.

**ROYAL ALBERT HALL.**—Proprietors of Seats may obtain Tickets for their Friends at half the advertised prices.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
The NINTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES is now OPEN, at 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. Gas on dark days.  
ALFRED D. FAIRP, Secretary.

**DORÉ GALLERY.**—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street. EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCE—O. DE BILINI, TITANIA, &c., at the New Gallery. Open Ten till Six. Gas at Dusk. Admission 1s.

**THE NATIONAL PICTURE OF THE QUEEN,** by Lowes Dickinson; the Princess of Wales's Picture, and other Works of Art, ON VIEW at the CITY GALLERY, 155, Leadenhall-street, three doors from Cornhill. Hours Ten till Five. Admission 6d. Illuminated by gas.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
The Winter Exhibition of Sketches and Studies NOW OPEN daily from Nine till Six. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall (near Marlborough House). JAMES FAIRY, Secretary.

**SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.**—Exhibition of Works NOW OPEN. GALLERY, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Ten till Dusk.

## SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE

of COUNCIL on EDUCATION.—Examinations in Drawing in Elementary Day Schools for the Poor.—The Science and Art Department will, under prescribed regulations, hold examinations through the agency of the Managers in National, Parochial, or other Day Schools for the Poor. These examinations will take place on March 8. Payments to the managers and prizes to the children and pupil teachers are offered on the results of these examinations. Application for examination must be made on or before Feb. 14.

Further information may be obtained from the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W.—By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

## BACH'S "PASSION."—ST. JAMES'S HALL, FEB. 15.

**THE ORATORIO CONCERTS.—BACH'S "PASSION"**  
(St. Matthew).—On WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, at Eight, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Madame Randersdorf, Madam Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Herr Stockhausen. Band and Chorus of 350 Performers. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Sofa Stalls, 10s 6d; Area and Balcony (Reserved and Numbered), 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, W., and 25, Poultry, E.C.; the principal Musicians' and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

**PARADISE AND THE PERI.** By JOHN FRANCIS BARNETT.—First Grand Performance in London at his Concert, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 14. Vocalists—Madame Vanzini, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Bigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Band and Chorus, 350 Performers. Stalls, 10s 6d; Reserved Seats, 7s 6d; Unreserved, 5s., 2s., and 1s.; at St. James's Hall; and of Mr. J. F. Barnett, Eton Villa, St. Paul's-road, N.W.

**ASH WEDNESDAY.—THE LAST BALLAD CONCERT**  
OF THE SEASON.—Artists: Madame Sherrington, Miss D'Almaine, Miss Dalton, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, Chavallier Antoine de Kotski. Director of the Part-Music, Mr. Fielding. Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hutton. Stalls, 6s. (Family Ticket, for Four, 21s.); Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Orchestra and Gallery, 1s. Early application should be made for Tickets to Austin, St. James's Hall; Boosey and Co., Holles-street; or the usual Musicians.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment,**  
A SENSATION NOVEL, in Three Volumes, by W. S. Gilbert; Music by German Reed; after which, BADEN BADEN, by Mr. Corney Grain. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS' FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES, given every Afternoon and Evening during the Christmas week in the Great Hall, achieved a success truly marvellous. Notwithstanding the vast accommodation afforded for the Holiday Visitors, it proved altogether inadequate to the demand for places. At each performance, long before the hour of commencement, some thousands of persons were unable to obtain admission to any part of the Hall. On Boxing Day upwards of seven thousand persons paid for admission to the two performances—undoubtedly the greatest return given by any place of amusement in London.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—The extraordinary success of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME fully justifies the Management in announcing its repetition EVERY NIGHT, and also on every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon, until further notice. Seats, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7.30 for the Evening Performance, and at 2.30 for the Day Performance. Tickets and places may be secured fourteen days in advance, on application at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine till Six; and at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street.—Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS' Great Holiday Programme Every Night at Eight, Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three and Eight, until further notice. All the new Songs, Dances, and Burlesques, introduced during the Christmas week with such unqualified success.—Proprietors, Messrs. Moore and Burgess.

**THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.**—On MONDAY NEXT, and during the Week, at Seven, THE POOR SOLDIER; after which, at a Quarter to Eight, THE PALACE OF TRUTH.—Messrs. Backstone, Kendal, Everill, Clark, Rogers, and Braid; Messdames Robertson, Chippendale, C. Hill, F. Wright, and Fanny Gwynne; followed by UNCLE'S WILL.—Mr. Kendal and Miss Robertson; and FAMILY JARS. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.**  
LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, Every Evening.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.**—LULU, the beautiful, graceful, and fearless, Every Evening.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.**—LULU springs at a bound 25 feet perpendicularly Every Evening.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.**—LULU accomplishes the never before attempted feat of Turning a Triple Somersault Every Evening.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.**—All the Great Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Acrobatic Acts as usual. Open at Seven, commence at Half-past.—Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Half-past Two.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—Every Evening.—Doors Open at 6.30. At Seven, TO OBLIGE BENSON. At Eight, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.—Misses Lark and Brough; Messrs. Lin Bayne and W. Farren. At Nine, VESTA, the New Grand Chorus, written by H. B. Farnie, the Music by Frank Musgrave; Dances and Groupings by Milano; New Scenery by W. Haas; New Costumes by May. Mrs. John Wood, Misses Everard, Adair, Mori, Barrier, Sutton, Turner, and Inch; Messrs. Lionel Brough, Leeson, Murray, Arnold, Grainger, Mervin, Harry Cox, and A. V. Young. Full Ballet and Chorus. Conclude with AN UNHAPPY PAIR. Box Office, Tea to Six.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.**—Immense Success of the New Fantomime, RIDE A COCK-HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS; or, Harlequin and the Silver Amazons. Morning Performances Every Monday and Thursday, at 12.30. Fantomime Every Evening, at Seven.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1871.

When her Majesty prorogued Parliament in August the Royal Speech contained an earnest prayer that, when the Legislature should be again summoned, the Queen "might be enabled to rejoice with it on the re-establishment of peace on the Continent of Europe." The great events which have occurred since that pious wish was uttered will live in the memory of many generations. Singularly, a cessation of bloodshed and a promise of peace arrive almost the hour the Queen of England again meets her Parliament.

History will note the strange contrast in the conditions of two national assemblies convoked at the same time. The British Parliament comes together without excitement, and the only question on which the people demand to know the intentions of the Government is that of Army reform; and even this is regarded with a view to contingencies whose possibility all admit, but in whose probability few believe. For the rest, the topics in the Speech from the Throne were anticipated. A becoming reference to the war, sorrow for the slaughter and ruin it has caused, and hope for an early and a permanent peace, to promote which no exer-

tions on her Majesty's part should be wanting; the interesting announcement of the intended marriage of Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne; allusion to the Black Sea Conference and the negotiations with America; to the Ballot, to University Tests, to Liquor Licenses, to Mercantile Marine, and some other suggestions for reforms, would, it was assumed, make up the Speech. We give it elsewhere, and it will be seen how nearly anticipations were accurate. Very calmly the Estates have met. Not that we expect to have to chronicle a calm Session; for there is much to do, on the mode of doing which parties are widely divided, and there are other and fresh party complications which promise strife. But the Session opens serenely enough.

Cross the Channel, and another Parliament is being hurriedly put together. It is convoked at the instance of a conquering enemy, who, with twenty captured fortresses in his hand and a capital at his mercy, calls on the vanquished to select men who shall say whether a nation will submit to crushing terms of peace or will continue a hopeless war. France scarcely knows, even when at the urns, what names she is permitted to put into them. The other day Gambetta decreed the exclusion of all who had held office under the Empire, as well as of all members of families that had reigned. Like the classic deity, the Paris Government "dispersed one half of this in empty air;" and, indeed, it was supposed that France was free to choose whom she would, until a single member of the so-called Administration announced that there must be no voting for members of the Bourbon, Orleans, or Bonaparte houses. Whether this act has been repudiated or confirmed by M. Arago's colleagues, we know not at the moment of writing, nor, we imagine, does a tenth part of the electors know, though the voting has taken place. The German Chancellor protests against any interference with freedom. In this haste and confusion the French Parliament assembles, and popular men who may escape election congratulate themselves; for the one thing which the elected have to do is to discuss, and most probably to accept, a peace that is only the more odious to France for being necessary to avert her ruin. It is not wonderful that men who hope hereafter to serve their country should wish to avoid being mixed up in the most painful and humiliating business which her statesmen have ever been called on to perform; but noteworthy, indeed, is a state of things in which a patriot's desire is to be allowed to stand aside and take no part in his country's affairs. Such, on the day on which Queen Victoria addresses her Parliament, is the contrast between two Legislatures.

At this "period of transition" for France, and in the absence of certain information as to the conditions of peace, it would be unprofitable to speculate on the future. A few days will so far clear the atmosphere that we shall know the intentions on each side. Since the terms to which we adverted last week were promulgated there has been denial, of a more or less official kind, that they were accurately represented, and it will be remembered that we expressed our conviction that they were meant to be modified. But the denial does not come to much, while there is no contradiction of the statement that it is intended to impose upon France the most terrific fine ever laid upon a nation. Some diminution of this is hinted at on one day, and on another we are told that the account is still running up; and even at its lowest it means ruin, or would mean it were the exaction possible. There is no denial that a great cession of territory is one of the conditions. On the other points there is a general allegation of inexactitude in report. Whether the original statement was put into circulation at the instance of the German authorities is debated; and should this question be settled in the affirmative it will bear out the view which we expressed last week. Either the Imperial counsellors desired to ascertain the feeling of Europe, or they proceeded on the unworthy trade-device of asking much more than they intended to extort in the end. We should very reluctantly believe that the object of the demand was to make peace impossible. Practically, however, the alleged conditions remain in something so near their original form that it is premature to say that modification has been offered. But we may recollect that at present no terms have been formally laid before France, and it would be in keeping with the whole course of M. von Bismarck's diplomacy to reserve them and avoid finally committing himself until he should have ascertained the character of the National Assembly, a course which he could easily vindicate by urging that, as there was previously no authority competent to speak in the name of France, it would have been irregular to volunteer revelations. But, as the Assembly is called together to debate peace or war, it is now evident that the peace terms must be produced. Gambetta's resignation, and the general attitude of France—to say nothing of her helplessness—appear to indicate that the prayer of her Majesty, at the end of the last Session, is to be granted, though at the price of sacrifices of which, far later than that date, no man ventured to dream.

The committee of metropolitan volunteer commanding officers appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the forthcoming Easter review went down to Brighton on Tuesday. They were met at the station by the Mayor of Brighton and the local committee; and though it was so foggy as to prevent an one seeing fifty yards, the gentlemen drove to the Downs and decided on the same site as last year. A meeting has been held in the Brighton Townhall to form committees, collect subscriptions, and to make arrangements for ensuring a hearty reception to the volunteers.



## THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Whippingham church, Isle of Wight. The Rev. J. N. Dalton officiated. The Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport, dined with her Majesty on Thursday week. The Hon. Lady Biddulph left Osborne on Saturday last.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left Osborne House at twenty minutes past two o'clock on Tuesday, en route for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty crossed the Solent in the Royal yacht Alberta (Captain the Prince of Leiningen) to Gosport, and travelled thence in a state saloon by special train over the South-Western and Great Western Railways to Windsor, where, in accordance to orders issued by the Duke of Cambridge, the Queen was received for the first time since her widowhood with military honours. The guard of honour consisted of one hundred rank and file of the first battalion Coldstream Guards, with their band, under the command of Colonel Hawthorn. Her Majesty arrived at Windsor Castle at five minutes before six o'clock.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Council, at which were present Earl De Grey, the Earl of Kimberley, Viscount Sydney, Viscount Halifax, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Mr. J. R. Davidson, M.P., Judge Advocate-General, was sworn in a member of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the board accordingly. Mr. Helps was clerk of the Council. The Premier, Earl De Grey, and Viscount Sydney had audiences of her Majesty. After the Council the rolls of the Sheriffs for England and Wales and for the Duchy of Lancaster to be appointed for the present year were laid before the Queen respectively by Earl De Grey and by Lord Dufferin and pricked by her Majesty. Captain William Harrison Walker, senior professional member of the harbour and marine department of the Board of Trade, received the honour of knighthood at the hands of the Queen.

On Thursday the Queen came to London and opened Parliament in person. The customary state ceremonial was observed on this auspicious occasion, the Royal cortège proceeding from Buckingham Palace, through St. James's Park and the Horse Guards, to the Houses of Parliament.

## COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

We are authorised to state that the Queen will hold a Court at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, Feb. 22, to receive the Corps Diplomatique, her Majesty's Ministers, and other official personages, with the ladies of their respective families.

The Queen will also hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, Feb. 23, and on Tuesday, March 28.

Her Majesty will open the Royal Albert Hall in person on Wednesday, March 29.

The Royal marriage will take place on Tuesday, March 21, at Windsor Castle.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales drove from Sandringham to Gayton, on Saturday last, and were present at the "meet" of the West Norfolk hounds. Subsequently the Prince travelled to King's Lynn and visited the Masonic Lodge 107, "Philanthropic," in order to be present at the raising of Brother Francis Knollys to the second degree in Masonry. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, in Sandringham Park. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., officiated, assisted by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, M.A., Rector of Eversley, who preached in aid of the funds for the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, left Sandringham House for London. The Marchioness of Carmarthen, General Sir William Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, Mr. Knollys, and Mr. Holzmann were in attendance. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by a special train from Wolferton, via King's Lynn, Ely, and Cambridge, to St. Pancras station, whence they drove to Marlborough House. On Wednesday the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Teak visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince went to the Princess's Theatre.

## THE APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

The extensive preparations at Windsor Castle and in the Royal Chapel for the marriage of Princess Louise are rapidly progressing. It is stated that the bridal dress of the Princess will be entirely of British manufacture—viz., white Irish poplin, with veil and trimmings of Honiton lace. The Marquis of Lorn will be attired in full Highland costume, with gold ornaments bearing the arms of the house of Argyll.

A meeting of the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor was held, on Monday, at the Guildhall, Windsor, for the purpose of considering the most appropriate manner of celebrating in the royal borough the auspicious event. A marriage present to the Princess and a dinner to the poor on the wedding-day was suggested, for which objects a subscription-list was opened, £100 being subscribed in the room.

The new designation of the Crown Princess of Prussia has been officially determined—viz., "Her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess of the German Empire and Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland."

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein were present at the farewell ball given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, on Thursday week, at Holly Grove, Windsor Great Park. Prince Christian presided, on Tuesday, at a meeting of the general purposes committee for the international exhibition, to be opened on May 1.

Prince Arthur, attended by Colonel Elphinstone, went to Drury-Lane Theatre on Saturday last.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived at Northumberland House from Albury Park, Surrey.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester arrived in town on Wednesday from Kimbolton Castle, Hunts.

The Duke of Rutland arrived in town on Tuesday from Belvoir Castle.

The Duke of Richmond arrived in town on Tuesday from Goodwood Park, Sussex.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans have arrived at Batsford, from Rome. The Duke came to town on Wednesday.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons and Lady Charlotte Denison arrived at the Speaker's house, Westminster, on Tuesday, from Ossington Hall, near Newark.

## FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Parliamentary dinners were given, on Wednesday, by the Premier at his residence on Carlton House-terrace, after which Mrs. Gladstone received a small and early party, at which the Duke of Cambridge was present; by Earl Granville, at his residence in Bruton-street, at which the Duke of Cambridge

was also present; by the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, at his residence, Grosvenor-gate; and by the Duke of Richmond, at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Russian Ambassador and Baroness Brunnow had a dinner party, on Sunday, at Chesham House.

Dinner parties were given on Saturday last by the Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley, at their residence in Great George-street; by Lord and Lady Abercromby, at their residence in Charles-street; and by Lord and Lady Cairns, at their residence in Cromwell-road. Lord and Lady Cairns gave a second party on Tuesday.

A ball was given on Tuesday, by Colonel Goodlake and the officers of the first battalion Coldstream Guards, at the Victoria-street Infantry Barracks, Windsor. On the same evening Major R. Greenhill and the officers of the Victoria Rifles gave their annual ball at Willis's Rooms.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford gave a dinner, on Wednesday, at the Prince Consort's workshops, Windsor Great Park, to 300 of the people employed in the park. About 500 of the wives and friends were afterwards entertained at tea. On the following evening the noble Marquis and Marchioness gave a ball at the same place.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrew, W., to be Rural Dean of Peterborough, first portion.  
Baring-Gould, Sabine; Rector of East Mersea, Essex.  
Bettison, W. J.; Vicar of Harwich, Essex.  
Blunt, R. F. L.; Rural Dean of Scarborough.  
Bricknell, Richard Nash; Rector of Salford, Oxfordshire.  
Corbould, W. H.; Vicar of Rambsbottom, near Bury.  
Cornish, C. E.; Curate of St. George's, Brandon-hill, Bristol.  
Davies, R. H. E.; Curate of Cotheridge.  
De St. Croix, H. C.; Vicar of Figheldean, Wilts.  
Fidler, John Mortier; Vicar of St. Matthew's, St. George's-in-the-East.  
Harper, H. D.; Prebendary in Salisbury Cathedral.  
Hill, John Oakley; Rector of Little Rollright, Oxfordshire.  
Jellott, J. H.; Rector of Polebrooke, Northamptonshire.  
Johnston, William Boys; Vicar of Hoo St. Warburgh.  
Lefroy, F. A.; Curate of St. George's, Brandon-hill, Bristol.  
Lewis, L. T.; Vicar of Nantglyn, Denbighshire.  
Mander, J.; Lecturer and Curate of St. Philip's, Birmingham.  
Marshall, William; Rector of St. Paul's, Manchester.  
Moore, Edward William; Minister of Brunswick Chapel, St. Marylebone.  
Pearson, James; Vicar of Fleetwood, Lancashire.  
Roberts, C. P.; Vicar of Peel, near Bolton, Lancashire.

A purse of gold and an illuminated address from the parishioners have been presented to the Rev. A. Sedgwick, on his resigning the rectory of Freemantle, Southampton.

Mr. Joseph K. Aston, of Lincoln's Inn, has received the appointment of treasurer and secretary to Queen Anne's Bounty, vacant by the retirement of the venerable Mr. Christopher Hodgson, after nearly fifty years' tenure of office.

A brass plate, bearing the following inscription, has been placed in the parish church of Shincliffe, near Durham:—"The spire of this church was erected as a testimonial to the Rev. Isaac Todd, Rector of Shincliffe, by his parishioners and friends, A.D. 1870."

At the meeting of the New Testament Company of Revisers, last week, the company proceeded with the revision of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and carried forward their work as far as the middle of the sixteenth chapter. The session was closed on Friday evening, and the company adjourned to Feb. 28.

The Bishop of London, believing that the tendency of the Elementary Education Act must be to deteriorate both the quantity and the quality of the religious teaching in schools, unless counteracted by watchfulness and effort, has issued a circular calling attention to the importance of making such periodical inspections as are permitted by the Act.

On Sunday afternoon the Lord Mayor went in state to Westminster Abbey, and the venerable edifice, which is usually crowded at the Sunday evensong, was, as might have been expected, filled to overflowing. His Lordship and other distinguished persons were accommodated with seats in the sacristy. The Archbishop of York was also present. An eloquent sermon was preached by Dean Stanley on behalf of the fund for the relief of distress in and outside Paris. Dean Stanley chose for his text passages in the Book of the Lamentations of Jeremiah—namely, the first verse of the first chapter, the nineteenth verse of the second chapter, and the first verse of the fifth chapter—"How doth the city sit solitary, that was full of people! how is she become as a widow! she that was great among the nations and princess among the provinces, how is she become tributary!" "Arise, cry out in the night: in the beginning of the watches pour out thine heart like water before the face of the Lord: lift up thy hands towards Him for the life of thy young children, that faint for hunger in the top of every street." "Remember, O Lord, what is come upon us: consider and behold our reproach." The Dean concluded his eloquent discourse with an earnest appeal on behalf of the suffering population of the besieged city, observing that this was not the time for judging the vanquished or the victors, nor for dwelling on the future prospects of France, but that at the present moment we were simply called upon to assist in alleviating the existing distress—a task which, from our position and proximity to Paris, seemed especially to devolve upon us, the inhabitants of this country, and especially of this metropolis. Our abundant wealth, our untouched stores, our ports close at hand, afforded us in this country an opportunity of showing, in the most liberal and practical sense of the words, that we love our neighbour, our great fallen neighbour, as we love ourselves. At the conclusion of the service a collection, amounting to a considerable sum, was made at the doors for the special object in view.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, the Dyke Scholarship at St. Mary's Hall has been awarded to T. A. May, from Guildford Grammar School. Fellowships at Brasenose have been awarded to Arthur William Rucker, B.A., Open Scholar of Brasenose, and George Edmundson, B.A., Mathematical Demy of Magdalen. Prince Hassam of Egypt is pursuing his studies at Christ Church. The Prince does not reside within the precincts of Christ Church, but, with his Oriental suite, occupies the villa residence of Captain Owen, the chief of the county police.

At Cambridge Dr. Hopkinson, of Trinity, the Senior Wrangler, has won the first of the mathematical prizes founded by the late Dr. Robert Smith. Mr. Temperley, of Queens', who was bracketed Third Wrangler, won the second prize. The opening debate of the present Term at the Cambridge University Union took place on Tuesday night, when Mr. D. L. Boys, of John's, proposed:—"That this House views with disapprobation the policy of non-intervention pursued by this country in the present war." The motion was opposed by Mr. H. M. Kisch, of Trinity, and an animated debate ensued. On a division the motion was negatived—the ayes being 32; the noes, 44.

The M.A.s of London University have made representations to the authorities at Burlington-gardens to the effect that the examinations at the University are too stringent, and it is probable that the standard will be lowered.

## "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The invention of Servius Tullius, sixth King of Rome, comes into play here on Sunday, the second of April. All her Majesty's subjects who may be living in the United Kingdom at the midnight of that day are to be set down in records that will be collected on the Monday. No one who dies before that midnight or is born after it is to be registered, and the *Times*, noticing the strictness of this rule, points out that, were it neglected in only half the cases of probability, some 2500 names in excess of fact would be inscribed. This will be our seventh Census. That of 1861, according to the *Statesman's Year-Book*, made the total population of the United Kingdom 29,321,288. In 1801 we were 16,302,410. If any "well-informed" person wants a little cheap learning upon the subject of the Census, he is informed that the word is derived, according to "Lempriere's Classical Dictionary" (edit. 1839), from *census*, to value; and a still more recondite authority, "Littleton's Latin Dictionary" (edit. 1703), defines *census* as the valuation of every man's estate—a cessing, mustering, or valuing of the people. Without taking undue credit for this painstaking and conscientious reference to authorities, I am not without belief that some readers have just been put in possession of new information.

Abandoning the didactic part of the question, and addressing oneself to its social aspect, one may suggest that, as a general rule, those who have to write down the ages of the households will do well to refer to what they wrote in 1861, if they happen to have preserved a copy of that year's return. For, though nobody supposes that millions of statements will be verified by the authorities, it is understood that somewhat copious selections made at random are submitted to the test of comparison. I do not propose to revive the commonplace joke about a certain portion of our population being disinclined to revelations on the subject of age. That feeling naturally exists in persons whose social repute or future fortune may be affected by their being discovered to be older than they have given themselves out. The feeling, however, is by no means confined to the sex that is flippantly accused of entertaining it. Gentlemen who edit biographical works can tell some odd stories about the dates which are furnished to them, and about dates which, at the request of the biographised, undergo "correction." But it may as well be known that there is a penalty for making a false return to the Census officers; and if this fact be not strong enough to terrify everybody into veracity, Paterfamilias may use the bland assurance that nobody will see the paper except a few clerks, for whom the names have no interest whatever. But in spite of the dictates of conscience, moral suasion, threat of penalty, and all the rest of it, I suppose that a greater number of falsehoods will be told on Monday, April 3, than will be perpetrated on any other day in the year.

The death of Mr. Robertson, the dramatist, ought to cause sincere regret on the part of educated lovers of the drama. I will not speak here of the amiable qualities which endeared that gentleman to a host of friends, many of whom have already borne testimony to his private character. I would say a word on behalf of the public. Mr. Robertson, in a very few years, did very great good to the stage. It is not necessary to inquire whether his plays are marked by all the qualities which conventional criticism affects to demand, but most indulgently foregoes, in the case not only of works like Mr. Robertson's, which have a special merit of their own, but in that of the most indifferent productions, provided they please. What the theatre especially lacked at the time he began to be known was refinement. Finished actors and actresses had for the most part gone, and audiences had grown willing to tolerate coarse execution—I use the adjective in the artistic sense. Mr. Robertson composed dramas whose first demand on the performers was polish. Happily, demand was met by supply. The company under Mrs. Bancroft, of which she herself is an invaluable member, complied with Mr. Robertson's requisition, and he in return studied the characteristics of his artists. The result was a series of the most charming performances which the present generation has seen. There is no undue prominence given to or snatched by a favourite, there are no liberties taken with the author's language to extort gallery grins, there is no filling up small parts with unintelligent persons. The actors play into each others hands, and the picture is complete. I need hardly add that the instructed public has discovered these facts, and that Mrs. Bancroft's theatre has become what we call an institution. It is *de rigueur* to have seen Mr. Robertson's play at the Prince of Wales's. A smaller, yet not a trifling fact, is that, in the case of that house, there is no real or supposed need of idiotic iteration of advertisement, or yet more idiotic phrases of puff. The performance and the characters are simply announced as on the French playbills, the only French idea which Mr. Robertson appropriated, except the idea that language and acting should be suited to other than the vulgar. He has done, I repeat, great good for the stage; and it is only to be hoped that the lessons he has taught will not be forgotten. They certainly will not be by those who found intellectual pleasure in visiting the theatre for which he wrote, or by some who have lost few opportunities of contending that, in spite of the present condition of the English stage, there is a public for the true dramatist and for the true artist.

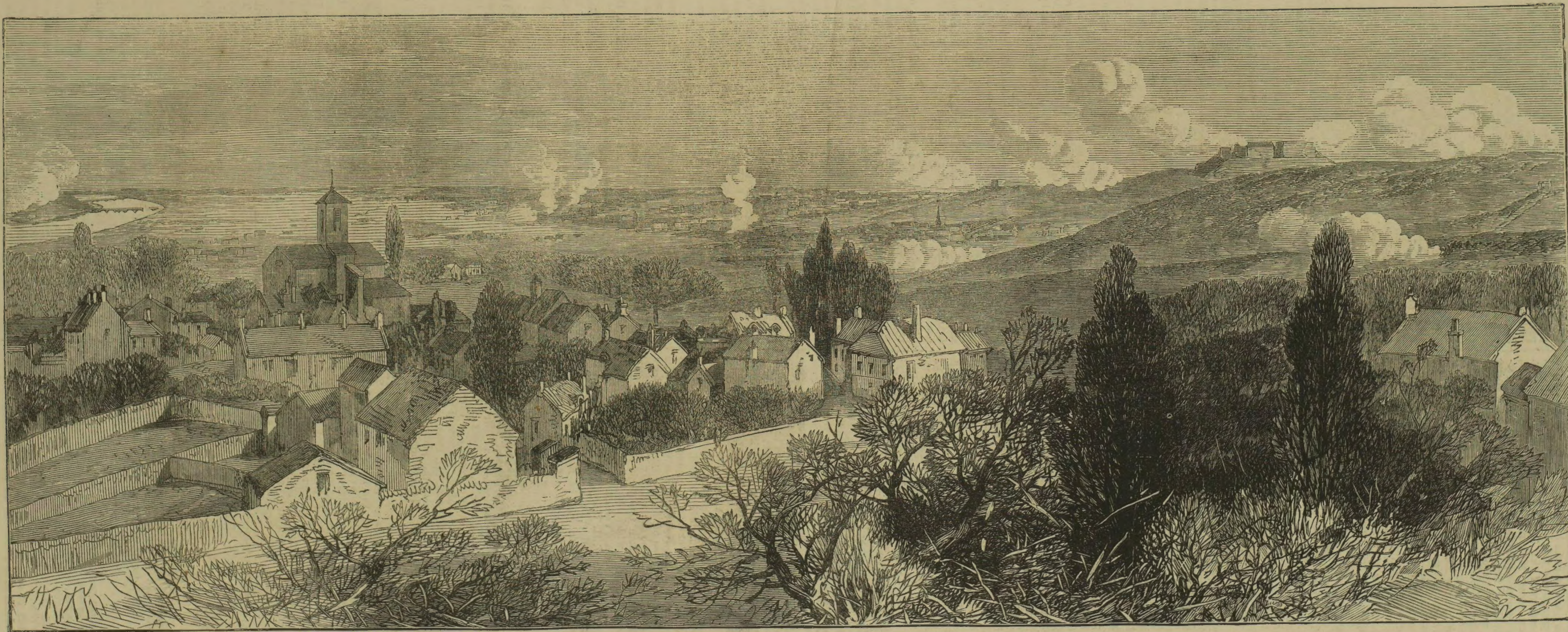
Sometimes one lights upon "something in the papers" which is too good to be allowed to be lost, as so much of the brilliant writing of the daily press must necessarily be. When one finds anything of that sort it is courtesy to stand out of the way and let another person speak. I think that a few lines which I am going to extract will commend themselves to those who know Paris—not those who sigh and say, "Ah! that beautiful France!" having never been further into it than "Bolong." A correspondent of the *Telegraph* has got into the city, and describes its melancholy aspect. He says that he might as well have been at any extra-dull place in England, Basingstoke or Chippenham are his instances. I know nothing about either. He reserves his bewailment for the changed appearance of the confectioners' shops, and how charming they were let memory fondly recall. "All those marvellous creations, all those strangely delectable little round things which melted in your mouth like snow, and left in it a perfume of fruits and flowers so subtle that your intelligence admired while your tongue adored it—all that was replaced by pots of jam and cakes of vegetables. The glass tazzas inside both shops were empty. Where are the little balls of cream and kirsch imprisoned in a filmy tissue of chocolate and pistache—the bits of juicy fruit encased in a glass-like web of transparent sugar—those tiny tarts filled with a sort of early-dawn of raspberry—not the whole taste, but all its essences—luring you to delicate gluttony, and yet never satisfying your ardour? Where are all those once famous works of art?" These few words will convey to a great number of people a reality which long descriptions fail to impart. Paris with its pastrycooks disendowed and disestablished is not Paris.





WASHERWOMEN OF THE BANLIEUE AT THE QUAI DE LA CONFERENCE, PARIS.

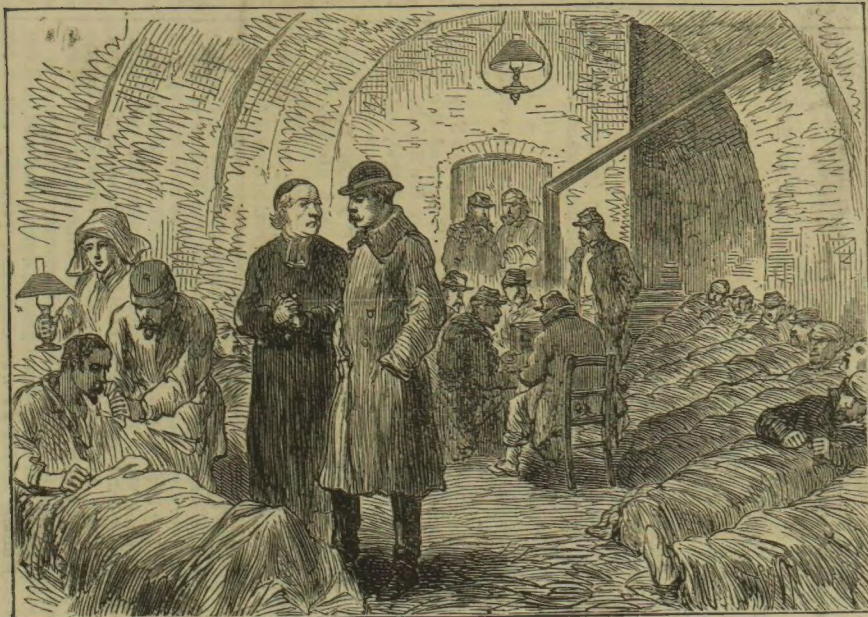




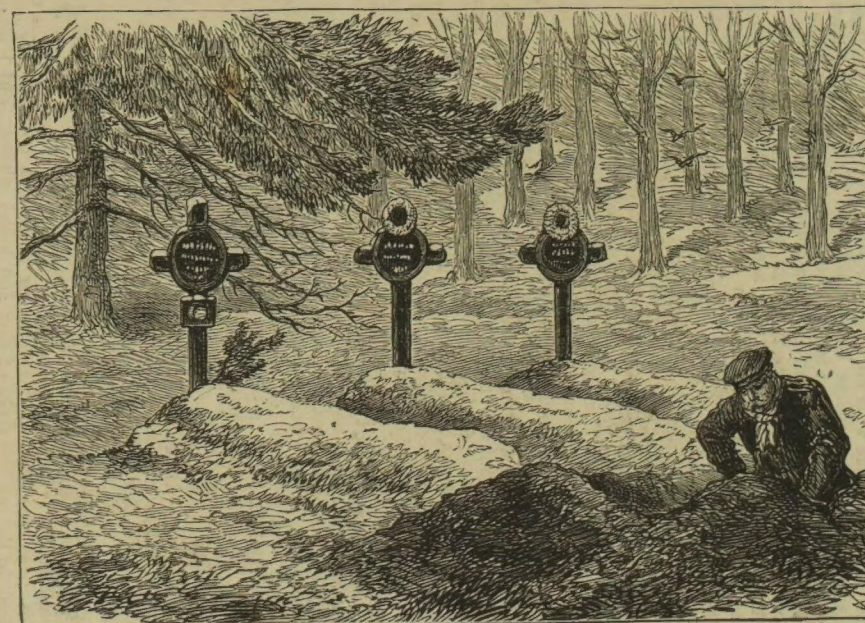
THE SORTIE FROM PARIS, JAN. 19: VIEW FROM THE PRUSSIAN LEFT, AT LOUVECIENNES.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

The last great sortie of the garrison of Paris, which took place on Thursday, the 19th ult., among the suburban villages beyond Mont Valérien, on the west bank of the Seine, is the subject of two of our illustrations,—the large one that fills the two middle pages of this Number, and the engraving given above. The latter presents a general view of the localities comprised in a part of the battle-field on that day, which was decisive of the fate of Paris. The point of view occupied, when this sketch was taken, by our Special Artist with the Prussian army, was near the Marly Aqueduct, close to the village of Louveciennes, which is situated to the west, beyond La Celle St. Cloud and Bougival. It looks over Malmaison, Rueil, and Nanterre, having a lower reach of the Seine, at Bougival, to the left hand, and the fortress of Mont Valérien to the right hand. It was over this ground that General Ducrot led the right wing of the French army to gain the wooded heights west of the park of Buzenval. But he arrived too late. The French centre, under General Bellemarre, had succeeded in forcing its way to the summit of La Bergerie, a hill and farm opposite Garches, and the French left wing had stormed the redoubt of Montretout, which overlooks St. Cloud. This was accomplished before eleven o'clock in the morning. The centre, however, did not obtain the support it expected on its right flank. The troops of Ducrot, having come out of Paris on the north side, had about seven miles to march, and they waited some hours for the artillery to be brought round by the St. Germain railway, via Asnières. This delay was fatal. By the time Ducrot could form line, at Rueil and Malmaison, the centre was too much shaken to hold its position at La Bergerie; and Ducrot himself was stopped by the fire of the Prussian batteries on the other side of the river, shown to the left hand in our Engraving. About four o'clock in the afternoon the Prussians in force attacked the French left and centre, which were driven back, after much obstinate fighting. The redoubt of Montretout was recaptured by the Germans at half-past ten o'clock the same night. It had been taken by surprise, at seven o'clock in the morning, the French approaching under cover of a fog, when the redoubt was held by a mere outpost, consisting of the



FRENCH WOUNDED IN A CELLAR OF THE URSULINE MONASTERY, BEAUGENCY.



† GRAVES OF PRUSSIAN RIFLEMEN, PARK OF ST. CLOUD.



second company of the 5th (Gorlitzer) Jägers. The French assault here was made with an overwhelming force, but the Germans resisted nearly three hours, until they could do no more, and thirty of them were taken prisoners in the redoubt. It is this particular conflict, the Prussian defence of Montreuil, which is represented in the two-page engraving, from a sketch by our Special Artist at the head-quarters of the Crown Prince. Mont Valérien is here shown much nearer. He sends us also an illustration of the graves of some of the slain Prussian riflemen, in the Park of St. Cloud.

The entry of the Prussian troops into the fortress of Mont Valérien and the hoisting of the German national and imperial flag on Sunday, the 29th ult., are displayed in two sketches by the same artist, one of which is engraved on our front page, the other for page 128. The Emperor-King himself visited the fortress next day. The number of abandoned guns and quantity of stores which the conquerors found there exceeded what had been reckoned upon; but the place was in a very dirty state, and contained no furniture or provisions, so that the German soldiers who first entered it were not very well off for lodging. This fortress, on the hill just outside the Bois de Boulogne, opposite St. Cloud, is well known by sight to everyone who has visited Paris, being a conspicuous and imposing feature in the views looking westward on that side of the city. It has rather a heavy appearance, as though it were overweighed by the huge square barracks on the top of the mound. The French military engineers have been working here a great deal, since the siege began, and Mont Valérien, with its barracks and outworks, and heavy guns, represents an immense amount of labour. The base of the mound, so to speak, is regularly fortified with a ditch, counterscarp, and glacis. On the summit are the barracks, which might have been burnt like those of Issy and Montrouge, and some batteries for long-range guns, very formidable to an advancing foe. It was these batteries which made such play towards the end of November. The hugest gun of all has a small circular work to itself, and can be pointed against Versailles or St. Germain, or the flat ground beyond the Seine. It is a piece intended to be carried by some powerful ironclad ship, and fires a conical shell some 9 in. in diameter. It is a breechloader, as is its companion, the next largest cannon in the fort; and the two together form an armament not to be despised, in the modern style of few and heavy pieces. But they were supported in Valérien by a motley collection of other cannon, great and small, smoothbores and rifled guns of various sizes, which had been added to the armament to increase its strength.

One of the sketches by M. Jules Palcoq, sent from inside the besieged city by the balloon post, shows the scene at the Quai de la Conférence, near the Champs Elysées, where a number of washerwomen were employed to clean the clothing of the soldiers. A French correspondent with the army of General Chanzy, in the west of France, contributes an illustration of the odd mixture of uniforms, men, and horses in the cavalry of that luckless army, which was hastily and imperfectly formed after the loss of Orleans. It is now stationed in the neighbourhood of Laval, in Brittany, having been greatly weakened by the eight days' fighting which ended with the capture of Le Mans. Many of the newly mounted troopers were raw recruits, who had scarcely ever sat a horse before, and had never seen fire. Each of these inexperienced youths, as shown in our Artist's sketch, was placed between two of the older cavalry soldiers. The other War Illustration published this week is that of a party of French wounded prisoners in a cellar of the Ursuline Convent at Beaugency, on the Loire.

#### RELIEF OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay has received a letter from Captain Brackenbury, of the Royal Artillery, in which this gentleman takes leave of the work that for five months the committee of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War has confided to his care. It happens that the conclusion of an armistice coincides with the term during which Captain Brackenbury's services have been placed at the disposal of the military authorities. His closing remarks on the nature and results of the society's efforts in the large district in which he has acted as their chief representative, from the battle of Sedan to the capitulation of Paris, are supplemented by the following short summary of the heads of the work done in those five months:—

Establishment and maintenance of field hospitals in connection with the English Society at Sedan, Balan, Bazeilles, Douzy, Beaumont.

Supply of necessaries and comforts to all the hospitals on the battle-field of Sedan, by the society's transports, from a dépôt established at Arlon.

Supply of the field hospitals round Metz, by the society's transports, from dépôts established at Saarbruck, Remilly, Briey.

Establishment of a hospital at Metz.  
Relief of 20,000 wounded in the hospitals at Metz, by a dépôt established in the town.

Establishment of a hospital at Epernay.  
Supply of the hospitals round Paris from a dépôt at Meux.  
Visits to the French hospitals throughout the district, and their relief by grants of money or of stores.

Assistance to the French Société de Secours, enabling it to organise several of its ambulances, which would otherwise have been dissolved.

In all the hospitals, except that at Metz (which was exclusively French), both French and German wounded were treated.

The Marquis of Normanby has been appointed Governor of Queensland.

The following officers have been elected by the New York Yacht Club:—Mr. James Gordon Bennett, jun., of the yacht Dauntless, commodore; Mr. W. Douglas, of the Sappho, vice-commodore; and Mr. G. A. Osgood, of the Magic, rear-commodore.

A Canadian paper states that Mr. G. F. Austin, P.L.S., has handed in to the Public Works Department his report and map of the country examined between Lakes Superior and Nepigon, embracing the Nepigon river. But little of the country was found fit for settlement. A portion of the Nepigon river could easily be made navigable, but it would be very expensive to open complete water communication from Lake Superior. He settles the question as to the height of Lake Nepigon over Lake Superior at 308 ft. The rock is trap and gneiss. The hills in many places are 600 ft. to 1000 ft. high. A probable route was found for communication westward, commencing just above the navigable points on the river Nepigon, and proceeding eastward and westward. In the latter direction this route would strike Sturgeon river, twenty-five miles distant; beyond that the country to the west is a level plateau, soil of sand and gravel, lightly timbered, and for twenty miles, as far as was examined, perfectly suited for railroads or other roads.

#### CHANGES IN PARLIAMENT.

During the past year the personal mutations in the Legislature have been many, and in some instances important. Taking in due order of precedence the Peerage, it will be found that twenty-two members of the Upper House have passed away. Of these four were Marquises, namely—Headfort, Ailsa, Cholmondeley (who was joint hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain), and Lothian; this last, who promised to be a rising public man, was interrupted in his career by a physical deprivation which prevented his performing his legislative duties, and he died young. Then come six Earls. Firstly, the Earl of Aberdeen, who met his death in a romantic manner, having been swept overboard from a small vessel on the North American coast, in which he was, incognito, acting as mate. Then there was the Earl of Clarendon, a statesman and diplomatist of world-wide renown, and of whom many do not hesitate to say that if he had lived the present desolating war would have been at least postponed. Next are the Earls of Haddington and Onslow, the latter the oldest member of the House of Lords, having reached the age of ninety-three; the Earl of Roden, at one time a very prominent figure in Irish political life; and Earl Howe. There were two deaths amongst the Viscounts—namely, Lord Avonmore, the father of the Major Yelverton whose name has been so much before the public, and Viscount Middleton, who was a clergyman, and had been Dean of Exeter. The mortality amongst Barons extended to ten noblemen of that rank. First comes Lord Byron, cousin to the poet of that name, who succeeded him in the title, and was an officer in the Royal Navy; Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, joint Lord Great Chamberlain, whose Barony is in abeyance, and whose function as Lord Great Chamberlain has been claimed by his two daughters, and the duties of which are being performed by the son of Lord Aveland, as his mother and aunt's deputy; and Lord Tenterden, who was only the second Baron, being son and successor to the first Peer, the famous Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. No more well-known or familiar figure in the House of Commons—where, being only an Irish Peer, he sat for one place or another from 1820 to 1868—than Lord Hotham, who has gone; and the rest of the list comprises the names of Lords Hawke, Somerville, Graves, Henniker, and Auckland, the latter having been also Bishop of Bath and Wells, which Church dignity he attained before he succeeded to the Peerage; and last of all comes Lord Walsingham. Three Peeresses in their own right have also died—namely, Baronesses Buckhurst, De La Zouche, and Wenman, the last of which titles is extinct.

A number of new and re-elected members of the House of Commons will take their seats in the present Session, and will constitute the changes which have taken place during the recess. Firstly, there will be the Attorney-General, who was re-elected for Plymouth on his vacating his office by accepting the appointment of Recorder of Bristol, which preferment, owing to the expressed dissatisfaction of his constituents, he deemed it judicious immediately to resign. Then there will be Mr. Davison, Q.C., who, having been chosen Judge Advocate-General in the place of Sir Colman O'Loughlin, resigned, has been re-elected for the city of Durham. Sir Dominic Corrigan will take his seat for the city of Dublin, filling the void made by the unseating of Sir Arthur Guinness by an election Judge. Mr. Lee Steere is the new member for West Surrey, in the room of Mr. J. Ivatt Briscoe, deceased, who was a very old and, by his personal appearance, marked member of the House. The place of Mr. Clement (who has died) at Shrewsbury has been filled by Mr. Douglas Straight, a rising young barrister. Sir Richard Baggallay, who was Solicitor-General in the late Conservative Government, and sat for Hereford in the last Parliament, but was beaten at the general election in 1868, now represents Mid-Surrey, in the room of Mr. William Brodrick, who has succeeded, by the death of his father, to the dignity of Viscount Middleton. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Gordon-Rebow, at Colchester, has been filled by the return of Colonel Learmouth. Mr. Cavendish Clifford, who sat for Newport, Isle of Wight, from 1857 to 1868, when he did not seek re-election, has been chosen to represent that constituency in the room of Mr. Wykeham-Martin, deceased. The vacancy in the representation of the county of Meath has been filled by Mr. John Martin, who succeeds Mr. Corbally, deceased; and Viscount Newry has taken the place in the borough of the same name as his title, which has been left vacant by the death of Mr. Kirk. There are vacant still one of the seats for Norwich, from which Mr. J. H. Tillett has been banished by the decision of an election Judge; for Westmorland, in the room of the Earl of Bective, now Marquis of Headfort; and West Norfolk, from Mr. T. De Grey having necessarily retired on his becoming Lord Walsingham.

Amongst other changes in the House of Commons, a notable one is that which has taken place in that part of the assembly which is familiarly known as the "Table"—that is, the personnel of those important functionaries and recorders, the Clerks of the House. By the retirement of Sir Denis Le Marchant, after many years of service, the post of Clerk of the House falls, naturally and most rightfully in every sense of the word, to Sir T. Erskine May, hitherto First Clerk Assistant; to this latter office succeeds Mr. Francis Palgrave, who was Second Clerk Assistant; and the place thus vacated is filled by Mr. A. J. Milman, one of the Committee clerks.

Again there is an important material change made in the House, or rather in its appurtenances, inasmuch as there have been constructed new and spacious refreshment-rooms. These have been formed by throwing the members tea-room and the large chamber next to it, known as the Conference-Room, together; and they constitute two spacious, airy dining-rooms, with a pleasant look-out on the river. The old refreshment-rooms are now transmuted into a tea-room and a reading-room; the room adjoining the Lobby, formerly devoted to the latter purpose, being now available for members to see their constituents and receive deputations. An entire new kitchen, on a very large and in all its appliances most complete scale, has been constructed on the site of the former strangers' dining-room, and a good deal more space besides; and a new Conference-Room has been built close to the Peers' private corridor. Altogether, the changes which have been thus made are in every sense improvements, and will remove that which has been hitherto quite a grievance with members. A tea-room and toilette-room have also been appended to the Ladies' Gallery. Most of the frescoes in the corridors leading from the Central Hall to the lobbies of the House have been covered with plate glass; but nothing has been done in regard to the decoration of the Hall itself.

An American paper states that about fifty anaconda skins were tanned by the Schayer Brothers, at the Boston Highlands, last summer, for boot leather. The largest of the skins was 40 ft. in length. The tanning process was similar to that observed in the manufacture of alligator leather, the product being a very beautiful and highly-finished quality of leather—glossy, mottled, pliable, and, from the appearance of the grain, exceedingly durable.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

This exhibition, in Conduit-street, consists, as usual (though, perhaps, an improvement upon its predecessor), for the most part of amateur performances, many of them of merit and promise, but not of sufficient importance to require careful critical weighing or examination. Were it otherwise, the pressure upon our space this week would preclude lengthened notice. We must say, however, for the honour of female art, that this exhibition is by no means representative of its true status. Very few of our ablest female artists are represented here, or their contributions are, with two or three exceptions, quite insignificant. We are inclined to defend the absentees; for it is, doubtless, a right instinct which induces them to regard art as of no sex, and to rely upon themselves in a general competition, conscious that they will find a fair field open, if not also some favour accorded. At the same time, a female artists' exhibition may be not only justifiable, but commendable in its benevolent and educational aspects; and it may deserve more encouragement than it receives. This, however, we must leave for decision to the ladies themselves.

One of the best works of professional rank is the drawing, "L'Espoir de la Famille" (99), by Madame Bisschop (née Kate Swift), which has much of the artistic richness and force which distinguish the pictures by her husband, the well-known Dutch painter. Mrs. E. M. Ward sustains the dignity of the exhibition with her Academy picture of last year, and sends besides a pretty little bit entitled "A First Step in Life" (339). Mrs. B. Hay contributes a characteristic study of a Neapolitan villa arcade with pergola (372). Miss Julia Pocock's "Die Haustochter" (76)—a sturdy German maiden plying her broom-handle—is admirable in drawing, modelling, and colour. There are also good figure-subjects by Miss H. Thornycroft, Miss E. S. Thompson, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Backhouse, Miss R. Coleman, and Miss E. Maguire. The first place for technical ability in landscape is due to Miss Assenbaum, whose Swiss scenes evince training in an excellent foreign school. Madame Bodichon's extremely spirited sketches are noticeable for feeling, and even imagination, in a rare degree. Much sound, good work and genuine picturesque feeling will be found in the landscapes of Mrs. Marrable, as likewise in those of Miss S. S. Warren, Miss Croft (very dexterous in her treatment of foliage), Miss Gastineau, Miss A. A. Morice, Mrs. E. D. Murray, and Miss Kempson. The views of town scenes by Miss S. Rayner are, as always, very skilful and effective.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise has contributed to the Exhibition for the Relief of the French Peasantry three works from her own hand, which, we need hardly say, evince ability far above the average possessed by amateurs. These are a sketch in oil of a corn-field and trees; and two water-colour drawings—"Maidenhood," and a lifesize study of a female head.

The Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1871 intend to institute an Order of Merit, open to all competing artists, English or foreign. A diploma will be granted to any artist producing a work of recognised merit, whether he belongs to any established society or not. We long ago suggested the desirability of placing some such honour within the reach of all deserving artists, so that the status of a competent artist may be defined as in other professions. We trust that the Royal Academy will liberally recognise the distinction when conferred, and that, following the Continental example, they will insert the same in their exhibition catalogues after the name of each artist possessing the diploma.

The new monthly magazine with "heliotype" illustrations, entitled *Art*, well sustains its character in the literary department. One of the leading features has been a most interesting series of "Art-Notes from Paris," by Mr. Yapp, forwarded during the siege by *ballon monté*. Another series of papers of permanent value are Mr. Charles Burton's very suggestively treated "Art Topics of Immediate Interest."

Tommaso Minardi, an eminent Roman painter, who formed a school of artists to whom are due many of the most important fresco restorations and decorations executed in the churches of Rome during the present pontificate, has just died.

Professor Tyndall will deliver a lecture on "Light" to the students of the Royal Academy next month.

The fine collection of pictures which belonged to the late Mr. Munro, of Urvan, and are now in the possession of his sister, Mrs. Butler Johnstone, is about to be exhibited in the South Kensington Museum.

#### MUSIC.

The Italian Opera Buffa Company (Limited), at the Lyceum Theatre, has been occupied with repetitions of operas given as already noticed. Signor Botesini's "Ali Babà" has continued to meet with a favourable reception whenever played, some dozen performances of it having been given since its production on Jan. 17. Mlle. Colombo, too, has maintained her favour with the audience by her repeated appearances in "L'Elisir d'Amore," as have Mlle. Calisto, Signori Piccioli, Borella, and Ristori, in characters previously represented by them.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's second concert of the year—the sixth of the thirty-ninth season—consisted of a performance of Handel's "Samson," so similar to previous instances in the grand effects of the gigantic choir and orchestra of this institution, and the solos by such well-known vocalists, that a line or two may suffice for comment in those respects. The seventh of Handel's oratorios, and following immediately after his "Messiah," "Samson" was esteemed by him as almost equal to its precursor. Certainly he has scarcely elsewhere surpassed the sublimity, grandeur, and science of the choral writing; as, for instance, in "O first created beam?" "Then shall they know," "Then round about the starry throne," &c. The general effect of the score was enhanced, as on former occasions, by the additional orchestral accompaniments written especially for the society by Sir Michael Costa, who conducted the programme with his usual energy and skill. Miss E. Wynne gained much deserved applause by her delivery of the airs, "Ye men of Gaza" and "Let the bright seraphim" (the trumpet obbligato by Mr. T. Harper); as did Madame Patey for her very expressive singing of the airs "Return, O God of Hosts!" and "The Holy One of Israel." Mr. Santley, in the air, "How willing my paternal love" (encored); Mr. Lewis Thomas, in the declamatory song, "Honour and arms;" and Mr. Vernon Rigby, in the tenor solos, were all as successful as heretofore in the same music.

The reappearance of Madame Schumann, and her enthusiastic reception at last week's Monday Popular Concert, was duly recorded. Since then the great pianist has appeared four times—at this week's concert of the series just named, on the previous and following Wednesday at her two recitals of pianoforte music, and at the Saturday Popular Concert



last week. On the occasion first-named Madame Schumann played, as her solo performances, the charming "Arabesques," the movements "In der Nacht," and "Traumeswirren," by her late husband, Robert Schumann. At her first recital Madame Schumann performed Beethoven's solo sonata in E flat (from op. 31); the remarkable series of pieces entitled "Davidsbündler" (all but one or two numbers), by Robert Schumann; Bach's Italian concerto; a prelude by Mendelssohn, and a nocturne and impromptu (in C sharp minor) by Chopin. In all these, so different in style and school, the execution and interpretation were alike admirable.

Last week's Saturday Crystal Palace Concert offered nothing that was new, but much that was excellent, both in selection and performance. Mozart's "Figaro" overture, and that by Mendelssohn, known as the "Trumpet" overture (from the recurrence of a remarkable passage for the brass instruments), and Haydn's symphony in B flat (No. 9 of the twelve composed for Salomon's concerts) were brilliantly played by the orchestra; and Mr. Oscar Beringer proved himself a pianist of a very high order, executive and intellectual, by his admirable performance of Schumann's concerto. The genius, power, and beauty of the work, and its effective interpretation, made a marked impression on the audience. The remaining instrumental piece was the exquisite orchestral entr'acte from Schubert's "Rosamunde" music. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Santley were the vocalists.

The fifth of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts, last week, included performances by Miss Wynne, Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mlle. Enriquez, and Mr. Santley. Among the many effective pieces of the evening was a song by Prince Poniatowski, "The Yeoman's Wedding," sung by our excellent baritone, and redemanded. That accomplished young pianist Miss Linda Scates was encored in a brilliant solo by Wollenhaupt. This lady has been previously mentioned by us in terms of encomium for her clever performances at the concerts of the Royal Academy of Music, at which institution she is one of the most distinguished students. This week's concert was the last of the series of six, a supplemental performance being announced for Ash Wednesday.

It is stated that Mr. Mapleson has made arrangements for the opening of Drury-Lane Theatre for Italian opera, and that Sir Michael Costa will be the conductor.

Mr. Ridley Prentice, whose Monthly Popular Concerts at Brixton have previously been noticed, has just commenced a similar series at St. John's-wood.

### THE THEATRES.

We have this week to announce two successes and a defeat. The former relate to revivals, the latter to an original piece. At the Princess's Mr. Halliday's drama "The King o' Scots" was performed on Saturday, for the first time at that theatre. Mr. Phelps, of course, sustained the two parts of the undignified monarch and the half-senile miser, and in both achieved his usual triumphs as a character actor. Of the two, perhaps he is most successful in Trapbois, the miser, which may take rank with his Justice Shallow. The revival was accompanied with excellent scenery; and the characters in general are respectably filled.

At the St. James's Mr. Dance's elegant comedy of "Naval Engagements" has been revived, with perfect success. The abundant wit of the dialogue of this little drama exhibits an extraordinary contrast with the meagre humour of modern pieces. The four principal characters are all admirably supported. Miss Larkin as Mrs. Pontifex, Miss Brough as Miss Mortimer, Mr. William Farren as the Admiral, and Mr. Lyn Rayne as the Lieutenant, are all admirably pronounced, and awaken remembrances of former dramatic days much in favour of old times.

At the Adelphi, on Saturday, an attempt at the extra sensational drama was made, not in the most favourable manner, the dissatisfaction of the audience being provoked by more than one cause. We shall content ourselves with merely alluding to the fact, not wishing to interfere with managerial arrangements, which are apart from the merits of the production. The piece, which is the work of Mr. Burnand, bears the sensational title of "Deadman's Point; or, the Light-house on the Carn Ruth." From the beginning it was evident that more dependence had been placed on the scenic appliances than the dramatic complications; and it unfortunately happened that the former had been so imperfectly rehearsed that they incurred the ridicule of the disappointed audience. Moreover, the interest of the earlier scenes was small, and it was reserved for the catastrophe to excite such amount of approbation as the drama on the whole deserved. Subsequent evenings may show many of the mistakes committed on the first night to have been rectified; but we fear that the craft is not built for a long voyage. It is scarcely worth while to do more than indicate the plot or story of so incomplete a drama; and a few words must suffice to give a general notion of its nature. The son of a noble house having fallen in love with the daughter of a lighthouse-keeper, he stands in danger of losing his patrimony in consequence of his mother's dislike to the mesalliance projected. The poor girl's hold on him is strengthened by the fact of her saving his life in a storm that wrecks his yacht off Deadman's Point; and so Sir Philip Courtenay (Mr. A. C. Lilly) secretly marries poor Janet Trefel (Miss Furtado), and thus dares his mother's anger. He departs for the Crimea, and is followed by his wife and her friend, as nurses for the sick and wounded. Philip is nearly assassinated by a Russian marauder, and apparently dies in Janet's arms. He survives, however, but is parted from Janet, who has returned to Cornwall to attend at her father's deathbed, earnestly expecting reunion with her husband; and now Lady Courtenay, duly appreciating the goodness of the girl, gives her consent to the marriage. Philip's return is announced by telegram, and Janet is seen watching from the lighthouse for her lover. But a danger intervenes, a Cornish wrecker having leagued with another to rob the lighthouse stores and attack the poor girl and her faithful friend. Philip arrives in the nick of time to save them from the thieves. These materials are not of the most effective sort to secure the triumph of an elaborate melodrama.

Mr. Charman has provided a new and startling sensation for the patrons of the Holborn Amphitheatre. A young lady named Lulu has acquired some novel gymnastic tricks which are calculated to astonish the spectators of the Circus. The performer is not without personal attractions, is lithe and petite in form, and presents altogether an exceedingly pretty figure. Her main trick is complicated with others, and some fourteen items are placed to her credit in the programme. All these are gracefully accomplished, and some of them are wonderful in their facility and effect. The tricks are performed on a platform only eighteen inches wide, and the leaps and falls are from ten to twenty-five feet; the flights from bar to bar are distant and rapid, and the somersaults of every variety and difficulty. The great feats of all are a bound upward of twenty feet and a threefold somersault in the air—

an achievement never before exhibited. A net is spread below for safety; but it is also utilised for the purposes of the performance, two falls into it being risked by the athlete, not as accidents, but as tricks. As such, they might alarm weak nerves, were we not assured of their security.

On Friday week, the last night of the performance of Mr. Robertson's "War," the author, who had been long indisposed, died. Mr. Robertson's career has been so recent that it is scarcely needful to remind the reader of its details. He was born in 1829, and began his career in 1860 as a theatrical playwright, in which he proved so successful. His first piece, indeed, was produced at the Olympic in 1861. It was called "A Night's Adventure." But it was not until 1861 that he made his mark, when he produced an original farce at the Strand, called "The Cantab." In 1864 his "David Garrick" was acted at the Haymarket. Since then have appeared "Society," "Constance," "Shadow-Tree Shaft," "A Rapid Thaw," "Caste," "A Dream in Venice," "For Love," "Progress," "School," "Home," "Dreams," "M.P.," and "War." These were not all equally successful, but none were without merit. A Portrait of Mr. Robertson will be given next week.

### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

#### NITROUS AIR AND NITROUS OXIDE.

Professor Odling began his third lecture on Davy's Discoveries in Chemistry, on Thursday week, with a description of the methods of producing the three great corrosive mineral acids—sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol, muriatic acid or the spirit of salt, and nitric acid or the spirit of nitre. Sulphuric acid may be obtained by the distillation of green vitriol, or by burning sulphur mixed with a little nitre, the fumes being received into a large chamber and condensed in water, which is evaporated. When common salt is distilled with oil of vitriol, fumes are given off which, when condensed by water, furnish marine or muriatic acid; and similarly, when nitre is distilled with oil of vitriol, fumes are given off condensable into the liquid known as nitric acid, or aqua fortis. By the action of sulphuric or muriatic gas upon metals Cavendish obtained the colourless inflammable gas now known as hydrogen; and by the action of nitric acid on metals, he evolved a brown-coloured non-inflammable gas. Priestley observed that when this last gas was collected over water, it furnished a perfectly colourless gas, which, on contact with atmospheric air, yielded brown acid fumes, soluble in water. This colourless gas, at first called nitrous air or gas, is now called nitric oxide. Professor Odling explained how ordinary air, by the action of rusting iron, contracted in volume and lost its property of supporting combustion; while this nitrous air, by the action of rusting iron, also lost in bulk, but, moreover, became capable of supporting combustion, even more so than air itself; the flame of a candle introduced into it becoming larger and more brilliant. In the former case the air lost oxygen, in the latter the gas acquired it; the action by the old chemists being termed phlogistication and dephlogistication. The prolonged action of rusting metals upon this nitrous air yielded a gas (nitrogen) resembling nitrous air in not supporting combustion, but differing in not evolving ruddy fumes. Priestley, who recognised the solubility of nitrous air in water, obtained it in a pure state by boiling, and, by studying the action of nitric acid on different metals, obtained various mixtures of nitrous air and nitrogen. Dr. Odling, after explaining the action of metals upon nitric acid, and the production and oxidation of hydrogen in the reduction of nitric acid in the voltaic battery, described the production of nitrous oxide, or laughing gas, by the decomposition of dry nitrate of ammonia. He concluded with the exhibition of some of the properties of this gas, including its power of inflaming a glowing taper, due to decomposition by heat, and its great weight, which permitted it to be poured out and baled like a liquid. The phenomena of this gas were much studied by Davy and are largely described in his earlier researches.

#### SUCCESSIVE POLARISATION OF LIGHT.

Mr. Spottiswoode, Treasurer R.S. and R.L., at the Friday evening meeting, on the 3rd inst., gave a discourse on some experiments on Successive Polarisation of Light. He began by exhibiting the phenomena of polarisation by means of tourmalines, and explaining the apparatus employed. In a beam of ordinary light the vibrations occur in all directions round the line of propagation; but when the beam is transmitted through a plate of tourmaline all the vibrations except those executed parallel to the axis are quenched; the beam has all its vibrations reduced to a single plane, and it becomes a beam of "plane polarised light." This quality is also imparted to light by reflection. The interesting phenomena produced by examining the double refraction of Iceland spar by means of a plate of tourmaline were next exhibited and explained by reference to the wave theory of light. This led to the consideration of the chief subject of the discourse—the transformation of plane polarised rays of light as they issue from the crystal plate into circularly polarised rays, a phenomenon effected by Sir Charles Wheatstone's method of interposing a metallic reflector between the plate and the analyser. By metallic reflection a plane polarised ray was shown to be separable into two, whose vibrations are respectively in and perpendicular to the plane of incidence, the former being retarded to an extent dependent upon the angle of incidence. The inclination of the incident vibrations and the angle of incidence of the ray have special values, different for different metals. As these undulations leave the surface of the reflector they recombine into circular waves. Those which have traversed the crystal plate with the greatest velocity being transformed into a right-handed, and those with the least velocity into a left-handed, circular undulation; any difference in phase between the rays as issuing from the crystal being preserved after the transformation. The two opposite circular undulations form a plane undulation, whose position depends upon the difference of phase of its components. As this varies with the length of the wave, the waves of the various rays of the spectrum are disposed in a series of planes inclined at different angles to the reflector. This was shown by experiment. When the analyser was turned round it crossed at right angles, and a series of complementary tints were produced, their order depending upon the position of the ray of greatest velocity. In conclusion, Mr. Spottiswoode commented on the results of these experiments as affording additional corroboration of the soundness of the undulatory theory. The illustrations of the various phenomena, exhibited by means of the electric light, were very instructive; and the representation of a heart's ease, which was made to exhibit all the prismatic colours, was very beautiful. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

#### SOCIETY A LAW OF HUMAN LIFE.

The Rev. W. H. Channing, B.A., on Saturday last, began his second lecture on the Laws of Human Life as Revealed in

History by deploring the isolated individualism of modern times, and the consequent disintegration of civilised communities, especially referring, as an instance, to the conjuncture of great affluence and luxury with extreme penury and degradation in great cities, such as New York, and at the same time commenting on the successful efforts recently made, under prudent and beneficent guidance, to revive the ties which connect man with man by education in the fine and useful arts. Man is essentially a social creature; he loses his character, and is no longer man, when isolated. It is by means of language that his moral and mental life is expressed, and by it he seeks to interchange his life with that of others. Human society, therefore, is the crowning organisation of our globe, and the formation of federal commonwealths allied in reciprocal benevolence is a law of human life. In illustration of this principle, Mr. Channing commented on various ancient constitutions and forms of society, more especially referring to those of Egypt, China, Persia, India, Greece, Rome, and Judea, as described by the greatest authors of all times, such as Confucius and Homer, and in the Zend-avesta and the Bible. In Egypt all government grew out of the family, the King being regarded as the father of his people; and in the Chinese sacred writings man is regarded as the meeting-point between earth and heaven; the father being the object of great honour, and the sovereign the centre of universal reverence. The earlier Greeks, who had one language and one worship, met periodically at Delphi as one family, thus exhibiting in one assembly the operation of the law of harmony and freedom in the worship of one God. The fall of Greece was due to jealousy destroying this bond of unity. After commenting on the law of human society as exemplified in the histories of Rome and Judea, Mr. Channing concluded with remarks on the growing consciousness of the unity of man, and on the importance of the study of social science by the aid of history.

#### PROCESSES OF DIGESTION.

Professor Michael Foster, in his third lecture on the Nutrition of Animals, delivered on Tuesday last, resumed his account of digestion as performed in the mouth by the agency of the saliva, which in many animals is supplied in great quantity merely for the purposes of mastication, but in man and in some other animals possesses the mysterious property of immediately converting starch foods into sugar, a power which is attributed to its containing a kind of ferment still unknown, the constituents of the saliva being quite incapable of this chemical action. This supposed ferment, which appears to possess no innate energy, requires a moderate degree of warmth to produce its effect, but is rendered inert by great heat and by the presence of acids; the saliva being of an alkaline character. This fluid has no action upon fat, albumen, fibrin, casein, &c.; but, by its solvent power, starch, which cannot be digested in the stomach, arrives there in a condition fit to enter the blood. These facts were illustrated by experiments. The remainder of the lecture was devoted to the stomach, which, like the mouth, contains a solvent fluid, the gastric juice, secreted by the peptic glands, which, like the saliva, is little more than water, but is of an acid character. This juice acts upon fibrin, albumen, and other proteids, but has no effect upon fats, starch, and sugar. This action has been proved to be due to pepsin, a peculiar body in the gastric juice, combined with a weak acid, generally hydrochloric or muriatic acid—neither acting without the other, and requiring a certain degree of warmth. By the process of digestion in the stomach the acid seems to be used up; but the pepsin endures, and a small quantity will do the work of a large, if allowed more time. Like the saliva, the gastric juice loses its power by excessive heat; and, like it, it dissolves solid food, and renders it capable of passing into the blood. The pepsin and the acid are both the waste product of cells. The pepsin is more permanent, but less diffusible; it is stored up, and may be extracted from the dead stomach; while the acid is produced only during the act of digestion. In considering the question—Why does not the living stomach digest itself?—Professor Foster said that it could not be due to vitality, since living animals are digestible in it; and he suggested that it might be due to a kind of equilibrium, maintained during life, which he defined as the sum total of the forces which resist death.

On Friday next, the 17th inst., Mr. James N. Douglass, Engineer of the Trinity House, will give a discourse on the Wolf Rock Lighthouse; and on Saturday, the 18th, the Rev. Professor Jowett, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, will commence a course of three lectures on Socrates.

From April 1 to Feb. 4 the total receipts into the Exchequer were £54,800,959, as against £60,345,423 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure has been £58,618,633. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £2,262,497.

Mr. Hughes, M.P., the arbitrator, has given his decision on the wages dispute in the North of England iron trade. His award is to the effect that there should be a reduction of 6d. per ton on the wages paid to puddlers, and of 5 per cent on those paid to other workmen; such reduction to take effect from Jan. 1 and to continue until March, 1872.

An Order in Council has been issued setting forth that, under the provisions of the Naturalisation Act of last Session, her Majesty has entered into a convention with the United States to the effect that any citizens of those States who have been naturalised as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as such subjects.

Another brigand, who for some time has been the scourge of the Calabrias, has been arrested. Turchio gave himself up, a short time ago, to the troops who were in pursuit of him, hoping thus to gain some mitigation of his punishment, but soon after escaped. He was then accused of thirty-seven murders, though only twenty-two years of age. Assisted by the country people, he managed to elude pursuit; but, being hunted down and surrounded, he was taken about a fortnight since. He is only twenty-five years of age, is small in stature and very pale.

The members of the Social Science Association met, on Monday night, to discuss Professor Leone Levi's proposals respecting arbitration in international disputes. A resolution, which was passed with only two dissentients, was to the effect that such a system must probably be evolved by successive steps, and that the reference by England and the United States of their present difference to the decision of the States of Europe would constitute a precedent that, it might be hoped, would be followed by others, out of which a permanent international court might ultimately arise. Professor Leone Levi expressed himself generally satisfied with the discussion. As to the object in view, he had great faith in the progress of the human race, and thought that the lessons taught by the results of the present war would tend to make nations pause before engaging in hostilities.





THE LAST SORTIE FROM PARIS: PRUSSIAN JÄGERS DEFENDING MONTRETOUT.



## LITERATURE.

*Lilja (The Lily).* By Eysteinn Asgrímsson. Edited by Eiríkr Magnússon. (Williams and Norgate.) This book is pretty to the eye, and, so far as its contents are concerned, must be regarded from an educational point of view. It will then be allowed to comprise a great deal in a small compass, sufficient to enable a reader of average ability to pick up a considerable knowledge of the Icelandic tongue and no small acquaintance with the principles and peculiar characteristics of Icelandic poetry. There is an introduction, containing a "sad and short" history of Eysteinn Asgrímsson, who appears to have been "an Augustinian friar by profession" and a riotously living miserable sinner by practice; followed by a critical dissertation relating to Icelandic metres and kindred subjects. Then comes the Icelandic text of "Lilja," faced by an English version and elucidated by foot-notes; and an ample glossary gives a desirable finish to the volume. "Lilja" is "an Icelandic religious poem of the fourteenth century," and seems to have won amongst Icelanders no inconsiderable reputation. It is to be regretted that Icelandic poetry should, according to the editor of "Lilja," depend for beauty to a great extent upon characteristics which it is almost impossible to reproduce in English; for it is owing, probably, to that cause that the translation reads like something not much superior to what might have been accomplished by a poetical firm consisting of the late Dr. Watts, Sternhold and Hopkins, and Tate and Brady. The firm, however, would undoubtedly have considered it their duty to modify the fervour of the best part, which is studded with invocations addressed to the Virgin Mary. The poem itself, indeed, in its English form, cannot be very highly recommended; but the book, it must be repeated, is valuable for the aid and instruction afforded by the editor.

*All Round the World.* By Parker Gillmore. With Illustrations by Sydney P. Hall. (Chapman and Hall.) In this volume, having seven illustrations contributed by a skilful, powerful, and popular artist, the reader, as will appear from the title, is invited to take an unusually extended tour. This invitation, coming, as it does from "Ubique," will occasion neither surprise nor alarm, and will, no doubt, be accepted in many quarters and with much pleasure. Take up, then, courteous reader (for so, in true sporting style, "Ubique" dubs you), your fatal gun, sharpen the point of your unerring pig-sticker, and prepare for the exhilarating pastime of shedding blood. You shall begin, as a boy, with the slaughter of a robin; but soon you shall attain to higher things and slay the antlered deer. You shall leave the heather of Scotland and pull up mighty fish from the blue depths of the Mediterranean. You shall hunt "with a pack of stanch British hounds on the soil of sunny Spain," and you shall climb "the rocky hills of North Africa in pursuit of game." Thence you shall pass on to India, the military sportsman's favourite ground, "for there ranges the tusked wild boar," which the gallant hunter scorns to despatch with the comparatively painless bullet, but rejoices to pierce through and through with the more agonising and more sportive spear; "there crawls the repulsive alligator, and there lurks the stealthy tiger." In China you shall follow a more inoffensive quarry, but there and in "the fascinating islands of Japan" you shall be "repaid for the comparative tameness of the sport by the interesting character of the country and the people." You shall cross the Pacific, encounter the buffalo and the grisly bear, and then, turning your face homewards, you shall mark "the slow progressive stages whereby the Canadian backwoodsman teaches the gloomy and barren wilderness to smile with abundant harvests of golden grain." And, peradventure, you shall listen with what patience you may whilst "Ubique" preaches a short sermon about the omnipotence of the Creator.

*East and West.* Edited by Countess Spencer. (Longmans.) The covers of this little book have just the mixture of black, and drab, and red, and gold which might be expected under the circumstances, and which suggests the carriage of Dives, who is paying a visit of condolence from Belgravia, drawn up at the door of Lazarus, in Bethnal-green; for the Orient and the Occident adverted to in the title lie hardly so far apart as Shadwell Church and Grosvenor square. The contents, which have, and were probably intended to have, nothing to particularly recommend them from the literary point of view, are apparently designed to promote the cause of an association formed for the purpose of alleviating the distress, improving the morals, dissipating the ignorance, and, altogether, pulling out the mote from the eyes of our brothers and sisters who live and die in sin, starvation, and mental darkness at the eastern end of London. We all know the sort of association. It is usually called by a name as long as the sea-serpent; it is superintended by a lady bearing an official title of corresponding length; it has working members of the feminine gender, who sometimes like to go about in garments appropriate to the Fifth of November; and it serves as a species of tongs wherewith the delicately nurtured denizens of the west are enabled, without fear of catching anything dreadful, to touch their dirtily-dying fellow-creatures in the east. It undoubtedly does a certain amount of good, if it be only by accepting the paltry donations by means of which the wealthy strive to silence the still, small voice of conscience; and, perhaps, when the good time coming has really come, and guests begin to pour in from the east and the west, and the north and the south, and to sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, room may be found for some well-meaning Englishwoman, though she be called a "Supplemental Lady," or a "Lady Superintendent," or a "Parochial Mission-Woman," or merely a miserable sinner. The little book informs us that, as we all knew before, the distress of East-Enders is caused, to a considerable extent, by improvidence; and that is a vice which, when we consider how remarkable are the self-denial, frugality, soberness, and chastity of West-Enders, and how many peers, through their habit of selling all that they had and giving to the poor, have lately appeared in the Bankruptcy Court, must be especially offensive to a "Supplemental Lady." It is easy, then, to conceive that the little book betrays no sympathy with the extravagant ways of the poor. It is certainly shocking to think that a man, who has hardly bread to eat, should, in his desire to see things through a more roseate medium and in the absence of champagne, take to washing his eyes with neat gin; but it is simply heart-rending to learn that, even amongst the very poor, "the odd pennies are given to the children to buy 'sweets'." The excellent associations already alluded to have a most difficult task to perform; it is as if they should endeavour to water by pailfuls a region from which a fertilising stream has been completely diverted. What is really wanted by the East-Enders is a liberal sprinkling amongst them of wealthy and intelligent residents; a Bishop or two in Bethnal-green; a few Lords (not on the verge of bankruptcy) at Shadwell; a score or so of merchant-princes in Whitechapel and Shoreditch; a general migration of successful barristers and novelists from the neighbourhood of the parks to that of the slums. Such a sight, it is certain, will never be seen; so we must not only put up with, but encourage, the "Supplemental Lady" in her toilsome, hopeless, thankless, gracious work.

*Four Hundred Millions.* By the Rev. A. E. Moule. With Maps and Illustrations. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.) Here are some interesting "Chapters on China and the Chinese," enlivened by several quaint, amusing, and striking specimens of the art of drawing. The author, in his capacity of missionary, had advantages as an observer, of which he was not backward to avail himself; and if his work cannot for a moment be mentioned in the same breath, for solidity and scope and usefulness, with the volumes lately published (Smith, Elder, and Co.) by the Rev. A. Williamson, it is probably even more calculated to suit popular taste and superficial, that is ordinary, readers. All honour is due to the author for the frank, honest, impartial manner in which he gives due credit to Roman Catholics and cries shame upon the comparative cowardice and apathy of Protestants. He testifies that amongst the Chinese "it is exceedingly rare to see a drunken man; and there are no other sights, except the street stages or idolatrous processions, to offend the Christian's eye." As to the vice of opium-smoking, he truly says that "this vice of China is in many senses England's vice."

*The Metamorphoses of Publius Ovidius Naso.* Translated into English blank verse by Henry King, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons.) This handsome volume contains the result of a difficult and, one would be inclined to say, unprofitable task handsomely performed. For, whatever may be the merits (and they are many and great) of the original, experience forbids one to hope that the very best translation can command anything like general attention. A few scholars, attracted rather by curiosity to see how the translator has succeeded than by anxiety to have in their possession a masterly version, and a few unlearned oddities, whom old age or eccentricity has induced to be praisers of time past and to believe that, as in wine so in poetry, the old is better, are likely to be the only circle of admirers. Add to them, perhaps, a few schoolboys on the look-out for the newest "crib." It would be a real pleasure to find out that this estimate is utterly wrong; but, if the future may be predicted from the past, such a discovery will hardly be made. The "Iliad" and the "Æneid," if they be translated by an Earl or a Conington, may have a large circulation; but the "Metamorphoses," with all its beauties, lacks those characteristics which form the fascinating element in the great works of Homer and Virgil. The translator has copied, so to speak, from the nude; that is to say, he has been at no pains to wrap up, "sangvige-like," anything "improper" in the original; and he gives in his preface due warning that he has not written for maids and striplings. Whatever the public may think of his production, he is entitled to feel the satisfaction derived from a consciousness of having deserved success.

*The Odes of Horace.* Translated into English Verse by M. C. (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo.) When rivers run back to their sources, as Horace himself would have said, then, perhaps, but not before, men will cease to translate the odes of the Roman lyricist. In the present instance, though only the first book is "done," there is quite enough to show that the translator had some reason to try his hand upon the impossible, and the instalment already given excites a desire of seeing more. The translator is free, but he is generally very spirited, often uncommonly neat, and not seldom successful in combining the flow of English lyric poetry with the volume of Roman song. Of course he is sometimes prosy; he is particularly so in the twenty-second ode; and of course he is sometimes "cornered" by inexorable necessities of rhyme or rhythm, but it was not absolutely necessary to devise so singular an expression as "shorn of her haughty breath." A barber, by whom hair is generally pronounced air, might, perhaps, use it.

*Druidism Ezhumed.* By the Rev. James Rust, M.A. (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.) This book is divided into two parts, of which the first is devoted to "proving that the stone circles of Britain were Druidical temples," and the second is supposed to contain "other important collateral archaeological matter." How far the author has succeeded in his main purpose cannot be here decided; but, if his Celtic be only on a par with his Latin, his adversaries will have every reason to rejoice that he was induced to write a book, and will be able exultantly to exclaim that he has delivered himself into their hands. He seems in one case to have fallen into the pit he has been at extraordinary pains to dig for another. At page 155 he quotes some Latin, commencing with the words "extat adhuc condita ex longissimis et latissimis lateribus;" and he proceeds to use it for the purpose of demolishing Dr. Stuart. The author has evidently mistaken the word "lateribus," which means bricks, for another "lateribus," which means sides.

*Walks in Rome.* By Augustus J. O. Hare. (Strahan and Co.) This is a work of a superior order. It is contained in two handsome volumes, and it is just the sort of publication which a traveller of cultivated tastes would like to have at his elbow if he were, and even if he were not, meditating a trip to Rome. The first chapter is filled with what is called "dull-useful information;" but the usefulness of the information depends upon something which is not easily discovered—that is to say, upon the date to which the recommendations given are to be referred. Dentists, sick-nurses, artists, and the like are not, unless figuratively, immortal; and, when they are recommended by name, it is not unimportant to know whether there be ground for supposing that they are still amongst the living and still *in statu quo*. However there is internal evidence sufficient to show that the author's hints apply to a time subsequent to the year 1869, and will, therefore, in all probability, not yet have become antiquated. Observations concerning political and religious matters are conspicuous by absence; and, whatever discontent so notable a fact may elsewhere arouse, the author shall here be felicitated upon his reticence. The author undertook merely the task of a guide, expounder, and illustrator, so far only as the sights of Rome are concerned; and he has done his work admirably. The great charm of it consists in the well-selected illustrative quotations from the writings of both ancients and moderns.

*Francis of Assisi.* By Mrs. Oliphant. (Macmillan and Co.) This is a volume of that admirable "Sunday Library" which the publishers have devised for the gratification and improvement of worthy persons who have "earnest convictions as to the nature of the 'Sabbath Day.'" St. Francis, in early life, resembled to a certain extent him whom the elder Mr. Weller was pleased to call the "prodigy" son; and he was up to the age of about twenty-five a real prodigy of hilarious extravagance. He was given to feasting and boisterous revelry, and midnight meetings; and, without entering into an unprofitable debate touching the details of his career, one may be permitted to think that, if he managed to keep his body in temperance, soberness, and chastity, it was nothing short of a miracle. Indeed, Mrs. Oliphant, with all her enthusiasm, seems to admit his wine-bibbing, and to that and to late hours and general irregularity may be attributed the disturbance of mind which ultimately overtook him. The same causes still produce the same effect; and physical and

mental disorder gives rise to distempered dreams. And to the visions of the night it appears to be due that the butterfly of Assisi was changed into the founder of a religious order. He made some curious mistakes at first; he considered himself warned in a dream to make war according to the flesh—to ride off to the battle with horse and lance; and he even imagined that he was doing God service by robbing his indulgent old father for the sake of rebuilding a dilapidated church. How far the trouble which came upon him in consequence of his misdeed and of his father's just and natural indignation, and which made him homeless and characterless in his native town, was concerned in causing him to embrace the most obvious course open to him, it boots not to inquire. Suffice it to say that the robbery which, with the open-handedness that distinguishes many gay young men, he was induced by the spirit of zeal to perpetrate was followed by a self-inflicted penal servitude whence he was liberated only by death. The miracles he is said to have wrought may excite the incredulity of the sceptical, and the worship paid to his relics may shock the denouncers of what savours of idolatry; but, undoubtedly, there is in the record of his later life much that is beautiful, more that is interesting, and not a little that is worthy of imitation. It is scarcely necessary to say that the biography is well and sympathetically written.

The new novels of the season are so numerous that it is quite impossible to go into a thorough examination of their merits. Among the most promising that have reached us from different publishers, within the last three or four weeks, must be noticed *Fenton's Quest*, by Miss Braddon (Ward, Lock, and Tyler), which is quite as full of incident and exciting adventure as her former works, but more wholesome in spirit, and more consistent with the realities of social life. It is a very interesting story. *Martha*, by Mr. William Gilbert (Hurst and Blackett), is a compact and well-constructed tale, with that air of cool and sober actuality which the author knows how to impart to his fictions; and its chief character is one who deserves our esteem. *By Birth a Lady* (Tinsley Brothers) is the story of a governess, persecuted with the insolent attentions of a fop, who in the end is foiled and punished; it is written by Mr. G. M. Fenn. *Dorothy Fox*, by Louisa Parr (Strahan and Co.), is pleasant, pure, and mild; the heroine is a good young Quakeress, the daughter of a country shopkeeper; but she has enough of human nature to love a Crimean captain, a brave and honourable man. *Dr. Wainwright's Patient*, by Edmund Yates (Chapman and Hall), has a spice of intrigue, but nothing to shock or disgust, though some readers may not like the tone of the "man about town." *The Monarch of Mincing Lane*, by William Black (Tinsley), is the next we take up. There is considerable power in this story, which relates the sufferings of a constant pair, separated for a time by the severity of a rich father and by the machinations of an artful cousin. *Two Fair Daughters*, by Percy Fitzgerald (Hurst and Blackett), was published in *All the Year Round*, under the title of "The Doctor's Mixture." It is the jovial, insinuating Irish doctor, Peter Findlater, who schemes to marry his Polly and Katey to young gentlemen of fortune. The tale is amusing, but not very agreeable. *Checkmate*, by J. Sheridan Le Fanu (Hurst and Blackett), is far more sinister, being the career of a subtle, wily, and accomplished villain, one Mr. Longcluse, whose cunning course, after many windings and turnings, leads him to final destruction. There is a plot of no less mystery, but not so darkly stained with crime, in *Earl's Dene*, by R. B. Francillon (W. Blackwood and Sons), which contains two secret marriages, a disinheritance, several lovers at cross purposes, and a piquant mixture of French social history with English, the whole inlaid with thoughtful comments upon life and its fortunes. All the novels above mentioned are in three volumes. Mr. W. Stuart Trench, author of a book upon the Irish landlord-and-tenant question, a narrative of his personal experience as a land agent, which gained some notice last year, has written a novel, in two volumes, *Ierne*, published by Longmans. It is designed to illustrate the national feelings of the Tipperary people, in the person of Miss Ierne O'Sullivan, of Derreen, and her family, who are bred up in hatred of the English rule and race. This young lady is converted, in the end, after much strife and sorrow; she becomes the wife of a Protestant peer. *Influence*, by Mrs. Brookfield (two volumes, Chapman and Hall), is a story of good and firm moral tendency, without exciting adventure. *Eventide*, in three volumes, by Mrs. A. Locke (Bull and Simmons), is rather prolix, but sufficiently lively, correct in moral purpose, and interesting to a certain degree. *St. Michael's Priory*, by Mary Mudie (two volumes, Chapman and Hall), is the autobiography of a girl, Janet Faed, the heiress of the said Priory, but involved in strange perplexities by the conduct of her father. The following tales, each in one volume, can only be mentioned here, but some of them will be found worth reading:—*Joseph and His Friend*, a Story of Pennsylvania, by Bayard Taylor (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston); *Askaros Kassiss the Capt*, a romance of Modern Egypt, by Edwin de Leon (Chapman and Hall); *On the Eve*, a Russian tale, translated from Tourguenieff by Mr. C. E. Turner (Hodder and Stoughton); *Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood*, by George Macdonald (Strahan and Co.); *Hitherto*, a Story of Yesterdays, by the author of "The Gayworthys" (Sampson Low and Co.); *Revenge*, by Gertrude Fenton (F. E. Arnold).

We have to acknowledge the publication of some other new books, which might claim more attention if space allowed. Mrs. George Macdonald, wife of the poet and novelist, has produced a charming little book of *Chamber Dramas for Children* (Strahan and Co.) full of humour and fancy, and framed with a high degree of dramatic skill. The third and fourth volumes of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's entertaining history of the Tower of London, *Her Majesty's Tower* (Hurst and Blackett), must be reviewed more at leisure; and so must the *Life and Letters of Hugh Miller*, by Mr. Peter Bayne (Strahan and Co.) *Going to Markets and Grammar Schools*, by Mr. George Griffith, of Wolverhampton (two vols., W. Freeman), is a lengthy account of the author's life, during forty years, as a man of business in the midland counties, and an active opponent of local abuses in the management of educational trusts. *England Rendered Impregnable* (Rivingtons) is an instructive treatise on the details of military administration, armament, and equipment, by an able and popular writer, Major H. A. Leveson, who is also known, as a traveller and sportsman, by the name of "The Old Shekarry." *The Life of Ambrose Bonvicke* (Deighton, Bell, and Co.) is a memoir, edited by the Rev. J. E. Mayor, of a young man who was at St. John's College, Cambridge, about a hundred and fifty years ago, and whose devoted piety and fidelity to truth are still held in honour. The same publishers send *The Canoness*, a narrative poem; the scene laid in France during the first Revolution. *Madeline*, with other poems and parables, by Dr. T. G. Hake (Chapman and Hall), and *A Wreath of Roses*, by Miss Ingeborg Bröchner (Leng and Co., Hull), are recent additions to the store of contemporary verse. *Words of Weight on the Woman Question* (Longmans),



is a collection, by A. H., of the most authoritative sentences found in writings and speeches of this day in favour of what are called "women's rights." Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin publish their *Illustrated Book of Travel*, a miscellany of geographical discovery and adventure, edited by Mr. H. W. Bates; the first volume of their *Book of Birds*, translated and re-compiled by Professor Rymer Jones from the good scientific work of Dr. Brehm, with many beautiful coloured plates and engravings; and a new volume of *The Household Guide*. They have also commenced an *Illustrated History of the War between Germany and France*. Messrs. W. Collins, Sons, and Co., of Glasgow and London, publish a goodly volume, which is the *Library Dictionary of the English Language*, illustrated by a thousand small woodcuts; it gives the etymology and derivation of each word, the pronunciation duly accented, the various meanings and synonyms, following the standard authorities; with some useful information in the appendix.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### LADY WILMOT-HORTON.

Anne, Lady Wilmot-Horton, widow of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert John Wilmot-Horton, Bart., of Osmaston, some time Governor of Ceylon, died at Catton Hall, on the 4th inst., in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Usebius Horton, Esq., of Catton, in the county of Derby (the representative of the Hortons of Catton), and her husband, by the testamentary injunction of his father-in-law, assumed the additional surname of Horton. The widow of one of this family of Horton, Lady Anne Horton, of Catton, married, secondly, H.R.H. Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland; and this alliance is stated to have given rise to the Royal Marriage Act. The lady whose death we record was, sixty years since, a famed beauty at the Court of St. James's, and is the subject of some of Byron's lines. She leaves issue Sir Robert Edward Wilmot, the present and fourth Baronet, of Osmaston, and several other children.

### LADY SELINA KER.

Lady Selina Sarah Juliana Ker, widow of David Ker, Esq., of Portavo and Montalto, in the county of Down, M.P. for Downpatrick, died, on the 5th inst., at 9, Ladbroke-square, Nottingham. Her Ladyship, who was born July 1, 1786, was the last surviving half-sister of Robert, Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquis of Londonderry), the well-known statesman, being the fourth daughter of Robert Stewart, first Marquis of Londonderry, by Lady Frances, his second wife, daughter of Charles, first Earl Camden. She was married Feb. 22, 1814, and became a widow Dec. 30, 1844. Her issue consists of two daughters, Mrs. Anketell, of Anketell Grove, and of Mrs. W. R. Anketell; and of two sons, David Stewart Ker, Esq., of Montalto, and Richard John Charles Rivers Ker, Esq., of Portavo.

### MR. BAKER, OF ELEMORE HALL.

Henry John Baker Baker, Esq., of Elemore Hall, in the county of Durham, J.P. and D.L., died there on the 28th ult. Mr. Baker, who formerly served in the 4th Dragoon Guards, was eldest son of Henry Tower, Esq. (of the family of Tower, of Weald Hall, Essex), by Isabella, his wife, daughter and sole heiress of George Baker, Esq., of Elemore Hall, the representative of the Bakers of Crook Hall, founded by Sir George Baker, Knight, Recorder of Newcastle-on-Tyne, one of the loyal defenders of that town for King Charles I. The present seat of the family, Elemore Hall, was acquired by marriage with an heiress of the house of Conyers. The gentleman whose death we record was born June 29, 1822; assumed, in 1844, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal grandfather, the surname of Baker; and married, in 1849, Isabella, daughter of Robert Lancelot Allgood, Esq., of Nunwick, by whom he leaves issue.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Feb. 4:—

In London the births of 2530 children (1173 boys and 1177 girls) were registered last week. The deaths registered were 1683. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 2216, and the deaths 1572, per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2438 births and 1729 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 88, and the deaths 46, below the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 396 deaths, including 196 from smallpox, 12 from measles, 49 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, 11 from typhus, 15 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 13 from simple continued fever, and 14 from diarrhoea. Thus, from the seven principal diseases of this class 359 were referred last week, against 381 and 330 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of smallpox in London, which in the first four weeks of this year had been 79, 135, 188, and 157, rose last week to 196. After making a correction for those cases in which the fact of vaccination or otherwise was not stated in the certificate of death, it appears that no less than 118 of the fatal cases of smallpox in London last week were of "unvaccinated" children and adults. In a considerable proportion of the 78 cases returned as "vaccinated," vaccination may never have been satisfactorily performed. Four fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned.

During the week 5287 births and 4207 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom, and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 30 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 27 per 1000; Portsmouth, 14; Norwich, 29; Bristol, 32; Wolverhampton, 23; Birmingham, 28; Leicester, 29; Nottingham, 20; Liverpool, 47; Manchester, 30; Salford, 25; Bradford, 32; Leeds, 28; Sheffield, 29; Hull, 20; Sunderland, 35; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 22. The deaths from smallpox in these seventeen towns which had been 257 and 214 in the two preceding weeks, rose to 291 last week, of which 196 occurred in London and 90 in Liverpool (an increase of 39 in each), while only 5 were returned in the fifteen other towns—namely, 1 each in Manchester, Salford, Leeds, Sheffield, and Sunderland. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 30 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 42 per 1000, and in Dublin 36.

In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 21st ult. was 31 per 1000. In Brussels the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 28th ult. was 49 per 1000; the 166 deaths included 36 from smallpox, a decrease of 14 upon those in the previous week. In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending the 10th ult. were 290 (exclusive of stillborn), and the mortality was at the annual rate of 21 per 1000. In the city of New York the deaths registered in the week ending the 14th ult. were 494, and the equivalent annual rate of mortality was 28 per 1000.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SEELOR.—What is the supposed second solution of Problem 1402? The solution you send is that of the author.

T. A. HIND.—It is not so. Look again, and examine the position carefully.

JOHN LAYTON.—Yes; you are quite right. The correct play is to take the Pawn, checking, and then move the King to Rook's 6th.

COLONNA.—Your solution of the Knight's Tour is perfectly sound. As to the problem received from you, that is now under consideration, and shall be reported on in our next.

RT. BEE.—There are no "professionals," we believe, in the club. The conditions of membership for country players can be learned from the honorary secretary.

C. M. SIMON, of Bury.—I. Except in very particular cases, we cannot reply to communications by post. 2. Your attempted solutions of Problem No. 1405, we are sorry to say, are altogether mistakes. The position admits of but one solution, or it would be defective, and that solution you will find in the present Number.

DEE, D. X.—All we require is that the solution be correct and the signature intelligible.

FABRICE (?), Dieppe.—It shall have early attention.

J. H. X., New York; EDWARD ELIOT, Isle of Skye; COLONNA.—Your solution of the "Knight's Tour" in our Number of Dec. 31 is the true one.

CHESS PROBLEMS received from I. PHENIX, F. C. COLLINS, JOHN WHITTEN, E. LULMAN, with thanks.

I. E. B.—1. Problem No. 1399 is quite correct, and can be solved in the stipulated number of moves. 2. The solution appears to have been crowded out.

W. M.—It is allowable.

H. D. G. ROTHERHAM.—To what description of book on chess does your question refer? A history of the game, or a treatise on the openings and endings?

FRANKIE.—Yes; they are interesting and acceptable.

I. PIERCE, W. T. PIERCE, S. D. NOYES, G. B. DERRHST.—Your problems have been received, and shall have attention.

MIROK.—Mate cannot be given in Problem No. 1397 as you suggest.

C. F. BALLARAT.—The point in dispute is a novel one, and the decision on it demands some consideration.

SECRETARY, Melbourne.—We cordially reciprocate the good wishes expressed by yourself and other friends, and beg to shake hands with them—"as over a vast."

J. E. HEDSON, T. SMITH, and W. S. PAVITT.—They are awaiting insertion.

WALTER P. LANCASHIRE.—Your little blindfold game is marked for insertion.

D. B. STELLA, and Others.—Our next example of the Knight's Tour will exhibit still more remarkably the harmony of numbers you refer to.

C. WEITZEL.—You will find the solution you propose was admitted to be right in our Number for Oct. 8, 1870.

We have not space this week for the long list of those who have solved the Knight's Tour, nor for the answers to many other correspondents.

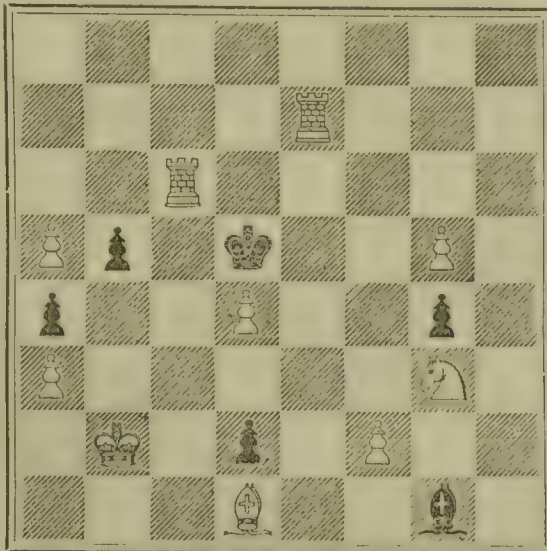
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1404 has been received from Fabrice (?), of Dieppe; Keith; I. C. of Cambridge; Trial, E. and A. de Gogorza, Lovegrove, B. C. K. Amicron, D. D., Philip, C. W. O. Miles, Simpkinson, Charley, E. H., F. C. S., and J. N.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1405 has been received from W. T. B., I. N. Keynes, G. B., E. A., Adelphi, E. Buxton, Minstrel, F. F., Sigma, W. R. B., Miles, Penfold, George, Box and Cox, D. D., Rory O'More, H. D., C. S. K., I. Manley, T. F. O., Vanguard, E. L., A. Clerk, H. Spicer, Subaltern, C. M. P., Q. E. D., Pill-box, I. Bridgman, Ernest, D. C. K., L. S. D., 1871, and B. A.

### PROBLEM No. 1407.

By Mr. ALPHONS BROCK.

#### BLACK.



#### WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1405.**

<b>WHITE.</b> 1. K takes B 2. R to Kt 3rd	<b>BLACK.</b> P to Q B 6th (best) P to B 7th*	<b>WHITE.</b> 3. Q to R sq 4. Q or Kt gives mate.	<b>BLACK.</b> Any move Kt to Kt 3rd, or any other move
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\*2. If he play the Kt to Kt 4th, White must reply with 3. Q to K R 4th, checking, and mate next move. If he play B to Kt 3rd, White must answer by taking the Bishop with his Rook, and give mate next move.

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1406.**

<b>WHITE.</b> 1. K takes P 2. Q to K R sq If K to Kt 4th, then ensues 3. Q to R 4th. Mate.	<b>BLACK.</b> K to B 5th* K to K 4th	<b>WHITE.</b> 3. Q to R 4th 4. Q to K 7th. Mate.	<b>BLACK.</b> K moves
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\*1. 2. Q to K R 3rd  
If K to B 2nd, then 3. Q to K Kt 7th (ch), and mate next move.

\*3. Q to Q 6th (ch)  
4. Kt or Q gives mate. K moves

### THE KNIGHT'S TOUR.

(See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Dec. 31, 1870.)

#### No. II.

o'-th'-	!	way-	tend	on	fire	fright	stars
Not	thee	will	thee	thee	at	on	of
No	wisp	the	thy	be	thee	ing	af-
And	ma	friend	mis	shoot	I	sparks	But
thee	elves	Since	the	wite	little	to	thee
king	eyes	light	Whose	ghost	The	worm	Like
al	Nor	glow	stay	eyes	nor	lend	none
Her	a	so	snake	worm	there's	glow	slow

The solution of the above is requested.

Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, of the Liverpool College of Chemistry, and brother of the president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, died last week.

Three boys, aged respectively thirteen, eight, and five, were found dead on Saturday night in the firing-up vault beneath the vestry of All Saints' Church, Bradford. The church is warmed on Sundays with hot air, and John Lumb, grandfather of the boys, who is verger at the church, superintends the hot-air apparatus. The lads went to the church on Saturday night to mend the fire, and having, as is supposed, fallen asleep when the damper was in, they were smothered by the fumes and gas from the burning coke in the furnace.

## THE MISSING PARTNER.

The scene which our Artist has imagined, in his drawing with this title, will require no explanation to the eye and mind of the reader experienced in the social life of these days—or rather, of these ball-room nights. It is not an unlikely incident that a lady who has consented to set down upon her engagement card or ivory tablets a very long list of gentlemen, promised the honour of dancing with her in the course of the evening, should feel so much fatigued, when the turn of one she does not much like has arrived, that she must quietly slip into the conservatory, and there sit down to rest. Nor does it seem very improbable that she should be followed to this retreat by another, who is her professed admirer, and who may have some reason to think himself more acceptable to her than the man inscribed next upon her dancing list. For dancing is one thing, and flirting is another; and people come to the ball-room for both purposes, or else they might as well stay away; so this couple, at least, appear to think; and they are certainly not dancing at the present moment. One cannot be dancing incessantly from ten o'clock till four, exclusive of supper; one must have a little change of entertainment—a little chat, a little sentiment, a little indulgence of natural vanity, a little bit of tender romance, or a little bit of wild and capricious fun, as one happens to be most disposed. The gentleman who looks about, meanwhile, in search of his missing partner, is no doubt a worthy sort of person, but inclined to take a too serious view of the business of this night. Business is business, thinks he; and when an engagement has been made, it ought to be punctually kept. She will presently be detected in her quiet recess, and inexorably summoned to pace through the tedious quadrille with him whom she cares for least. With a sigh but half-disguised as a yawn of drowsy indifference she will resign herself to this ordeal of patience, in hopes of another opportunity for more agreeable conversation, before the time of her departure.

## "THE FOURTEENTH OF FEBRUARY."

We are close upon St. Valentine's Day—the true "silly season," as the cynical may hold; and certainly, looking at our shop windows with their swarming sheets of tawdry tinsel, and gross anonymous caricatures, and idiotic doggerel—a season peculiarly distinguished by a mingled gush of silly sentimentality and stupid cowardly satire. The habit of sending such foolish missives on St. Valentine's Day is, it is said, extending upwards from the lower orders; and, judging by the statistics of the additional labour which falls on our poor overworked postman, we presume that this is the fact. Another cause, however, of the increase, probably, is the extension of the habit to the younger members of our families. A childish custom naturally finds favour with the juveniles. This is the last of many forms in which St. Valentine's Day has been celebrated; and it is not only the most innocent, but it may well afford a large amount of harmless pleasure. Mammals are now accomplices of little misses not yet in their teens, and even of Master Tommy before he is breeched, in sending to each other, and to their little cousins and playmates, wonderful picture-letters full of hearts and darts, Hymens and Cupids. Some mammals are even capable of sending to their own little ones most splendidly-adorned billets containing vows of eternal love and devotion! As the day approaches mysterious intimations are given that something extraordinary is to be expected from the postman; and so it happens that, when the auspicious morning arrives, he finds at many a threshold, standing on the very tiptoe of expectancy, a group of young people similar to that which figures in the pleasant little picture by Mr. G. B. O'Neil, which we have engraved from the Winter Exhibition at the French Gallery. Let us hope that the valentine which poor Molly has anxiously retired to read in the background may be all that she could desire, and in the handwriting of the right person. As for the rest, we have no doubt that they will prove altogether delightful; even precocious little Tommy, who appears capable of the felony of robbing the Queen's mail-bags, may find that he has not been quite overlooked.

St. Valentine's Day, as we have said, has been celebrated in various ways, but for none of these can we hold the saint himself responsible. St. Valentine was a priest of Rome, martyred in the third century; but he appears to have had no connection with the amatory associations which have gathered round the day in modern times. This being about the season when birds choose their mates may possibly have led to the festival acquiring its peculiar character. It should, however, be borne in mind that the Lupercalia—the feasts of ancient Rome in honour of Pan and Juno—were held at this time; and amongst the ceremonies was a game in which young persons of the two sexes chose each other jocularly by lot. The sending, by way of practical joke, ridiculous anonymous letters, with coloured caricatures and satirical verses, is a comparatively recent innovation. The oldest ceremony proper to St. Valentine's Day is the drawing of a kind of lottery for at least temporary partners or "valentines," followed by ceremonies not much unlike what is generally called the game of forfeits. A prevalent superstition in connection with the day was that the first unmarried person of the other sex whom one met on St. Valentine's morning in walking abroad was a destined wife or husband.

Mr. Lynch, son of Judge Lynch, has been appointed Registrar to the Landed Estates Court, Ireland.

Mr. Humphrey Nichols, who lately gave noble gifts to St. Mary's Hospital, Salford, and the Barnes Convalescent Home, has now given £7000 to the Salford and Pendleton Royal Hospital and Dispensary, and £7500 to the Clergy Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Manchester and Chester diocese. The four gifts named, together with donations previously given to the same charities by Mr. Nichols, amount to £40,000.

A memorandum has been issued from the medical department of the Privy Council pointing out how important it is that all persons who have been vaccinated in infancy should, as they approach adult life, undergo re-vaccination. Generally speaking, the best time of life for the latter operation is from fifteen to eighteen years of age, and no person ought to postpone it until a period when there is a special alarm of smallpox. But in circumstances of danger, every one past childhood, upon whom re-vaccination has not been successfully performed, ought without delay to submit to the operation.

The usual winter entertainment was given to the inmates of the Earlswood National Asylum for Idiots on Thursday week. At two o'clock the children, officers, and attendants assembled in the dining-hall, where they were addressed by Mr. Abbiss, the treasurer, and Mr. Charles Reed, M.P. Each of the inmates then received a small present, and the whole sat down to tea. A representation of "Ali Baba" was subsequently given by the officers, and a band of music, led by the superintendent, performed in a style that few amateur bands can surpass. The entertainment gave great enjoyment to the afflicted children.





THE MISSING PARTNER.





THE FOURTEENTH OF FEBRUARY," BY G. B. O'NEIL.



## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

BY HER MAJESTY.

The third Session of the present Parliament was opened, on Thursday afternoon, by the Queen in person. Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace about half-past one, and arrived at Westminster Hall shortly before two. Her Majesty was warmly greeted by the immense concourse of spectators who crowded the line of route.

The first of the members of the Royal family to arrive in the House of Lords was Princess Mary of Cambridge. Her Royal Highness was dressed in black velvet. The Princess of Wales followed, also wearing a dress of black velvet. The Prince of Wales was on the right of the throne. Princesses Louise and Beatrice, who were dressed in light silk, entered with her Majesty, who, it was remarked, looked exceedingly well. Her Majesty wore a black velvet dress and train, with diamond necklace and the order of the Garter. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur was also present. There was a large attendance of Peers, and the galleries were occupied by Peers and ladies of distinction.

On the arrival of the members of the Lower House the Lord Chancellor, by the Queen's command, read the following most gracious Speech:—

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

At an epoch of such moment to the future fortunes of Europe, I am especially desirous to avail myself of your counsels.

The war which broke out, in the month of July, between France and Germany, has raged, until within the last few days, with unintermitted and likewise with unexampled force; and its ravages may be renewed, after but a few days more, unless moderation and forethought, prevailing over all impediments, shall sway the councils of both the parties whose well-being is so vitally concerned.

At the time when you separated I promised a constant attention to the subject of neutral obligations; and I undertook to use my best endeavours to prevent the enlargement of the area of the war; and to contribute, if opportunity should offer, to the restoration of an early and honourable peace.

In accordance with the first of these declarations, I have maintained the rights and strictly discharged the duties of neutrality.

The sphere of the war has not been extended beyond the two countries originally engaged.

Cherishing with care the cordiality of my relations with each belligerent, I have forbore from whatever might have been construed as gratuitous or unwarranted interference between parties, neither of whom had shown a readiness to propose terms of accommodation such as to bear promise of acceptance by the other.

I have been enabled, on more than one occasion, to contribute towards placing the representatives of the two contending countries in confidential communication; but, until famine compelled the surrender of Paris, no further result had been obtained.

The armistice now being employed for the convocation of an Assembly in France has brought about a pause in the constant accumulation, on both sides, of human suffering, and has rekindled the hope of a complete accommodation. I pray that this suspension may result in a peace compatible, for the two great and brave nations involved, with security and with honour, and likely therefore to command the approval of Europe, and to give reasonable hopes of a long duration.

It has been with concern that I have found myself unable to accredit my Ambassador in a formal manner to the Government of Defence, which has subsisted in France since the revolution of September; but neither the harmony nor the efficiency of the correspondence of the two States has been in the smallest degree impaired.

The King of Prussia has accepted the title of Emperor of Germany at the instance of the chief authorities of the nation.

I have offered my congratulations on an event which bears testimony to the solidity and independence of Germany, and which, I trust, may be found conducive to the stability of the European system.

I have endeavoured, in correspondence with other Powers of Europe, to uphold the sanctity of treaties, and to remove any misapprehension as to the binding character of their obligations.

It was agreed by the Powers which had been parties to the Treaty of 1856 that a Conference should meet in London. This Conference has now been for some time engaged in its labours; and I confidently trust that the result of its deliberations will be to uphold both the principles of public right and the general policy of the treaty, and, at the same time, by the revision of some of its conditions in a fair and conciliatory spirit, to exhibit a cordial co-operation among the Powers with regard to the Levant.

I greatly regret that my earnest efforts have failed to procure the presence at the Conference of any representative of France, which was one of the chief parties to the Treaty of 1856, and which must ever be regarded as a principal and indispensable member of the great Commonwealth of Europe.

At different times several questions of importance have arisen, which are not yet adjusted, and which materially affect the relations between the United States and the territories and people of British North America. One of them in particular, which concerns the Fisheries, calls for early settlement, lest the possible indiscretion of individuals should impair the neighbourly understanding which it is on all grounds so desirable to cherish and maintain. I have therefore engaged in amicable communications with the President of the United States. In order to determine the most convenient mode of treatment for these matters, I have suggested the appointment of a joint Commission; and I have agreed to a proposal of the President that this Commission shall be authorised, at the same time and in the same manner, to resume the consideration of the American claims growing out of the circumstances of the late war. This arrangement will, by common consent, include all claims for compensation which have been made, or may be made, by each Government, or by its citizens, upon each other.

The establishment of a Prince of the house of Savoy on the throne of Spain by the free choice of the popularly-elected representatives of the Spanish nation will, I trust, ensure for a country which has passed with so much temperance and self-control through a prolonged and trying crisis the blessings of a stable government.

I am, unhappily, unable to state that the inquiry which was instituted by the Government of Greece into the history of the shocking murders perpetrated during the last spring at Dilissi has reached a termination answerable in all respects to my just expectations; but I shall not desist from my endeavours to secure the complete attainment of the objects of the inquiry. Some valuable results, however, have in the meantime been obtained for the exposure and the repression of a lawless and corrupting system which has too long afflicted the Greek peninsula.

The anxiety which the massacre at Tien-Tsin, on June 21 last, called forth has happily been dispelled; and while it will be my earnest endeavour to provide for the security of my subjects and their trade in those remote quarters, I count on your concurrence in the policy that I have adopted of recognising the Chinese Government as entitled to be dealt with in its relations with this country in a conciliatory and forbearing spirit.

The Parliamentary recess has been one of anxious interest in regard to foreign affairs. But I rejoice to acquaint you that my relations are, as heretofore, those of friendship and good understanding with the Sovereigns and States of the civilised world.

Papers illustrative of the conduct of my Government in relation to the several matters on which I have now summarily touched will be duly laid before you.

In turning to domestic affairs, I have first to inform you that I have approved of a marriage between my daughter Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorn, and I have declared my consent to this union in Council.

## GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The revenue of the country flourishes, and the condition of trade and industry may, though with partial drawbacks, be declared satisfactory.

The Estimates for the coming year will be promptly laid before you.

## MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The lessons of military experience afforded by the present war have been numerous and important.

The time appears appropriate for turning such lessons to account by efforts more decisive than heretofore at practical improvement. In attempting this you will not fail to bear in mind the special features in the position of this country so favourable to the freedom and security of the people; and if the changes from a less to a more effective and elastic system of defensive military preparation shall be found to involve, at least for a time, an increase of various charges, your prudence and patriotism will not grudge the cost, as long as you are satisfied that the end is important and the means judicious. No time will be lost in laying before you a bill for the better regulation of the Army and the auxiliary land forces of the Crown, and I hardly need commend it to your anxious and impartial consideration.

I trust that the powerful interest at present attaching to affairs abroad and to military questions will not greatly abate the energy with which you have heretofore applied yourselves to the work of general improvement in our domestic legislation.

I commend anew to your attention several measures on subjects which I desired to be brought before you during the last Session of Parliament, but which the time remaining at your disposal, after you had dealt with the principal subjects of the year, was not found sufficient to carry to a final issue.

I refer especially to the Bills on Religious Tests in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, on Ecclesiastical Titles, on the Disabilities of Trade Combinations, on the Courts of Justice and Appeal, on the Adjustment of Local Burdens, and on the Licensing of Houses for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

The inquiry made by a Committee of the Commons House being now complete, a measure will be placed before you on an early day for the establishment of secret voting.

A proposal is anxiously expected in Scotland for the adjustment of the question of primary education. With reference to the training of the young in schools on a national scale and basis, that portion of the country has special claims on the favourable consideration of Parliament; and I trust the year may not pass by without your having disposed of this question by the enactment of a just and effective law.

The condition of Ireland with reference to agrarian crime has, in general, afforded a gratifying contrast with the state of that island in the preceding winter; but there have been painful though very partial exceptions.

To secure the best results for the great measures of the two last Sessions which have so recently passed into operation, and which involve such direct and pressing claims upon the attention of all classes of the community a period of calm is to be desired; and I have thought it wise to refrain from suggesting to you at the present juncture the discussion of any political question likely to become the subject of new and serious controversy in that country.

The burdens devolving upon you as the great council of the nation, and of this ancient and extended empire, are, and must long continue to be, weighty. But you labour for a country whose laws and institutions have stood the test of time, and whose people, earnestly attached to them, and desiring their continuance, will unite with their Sovereign in invoking upon all your designs the favour and aid of the Most High.

After the delivery of the Speech, her Majesty embraced the Princess of Wales.

The House of Lords met again at five o'clock. There was a large attendance of Peers. Among those present were the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Granville, Viscount Halifax, Lord Dufferin, the Earl of Derby, and the Marquis of Salisbury.

The Marquis of Westminster moved the Address in reply to the Royal Speech, and at some length reviewed the points therein alluded to.

The Earl of Rosebery seconded the Address.

The Duke of Richmond congratulated the mover and seconder of the Address on the manner in which they had acquitted themselves, and hoped their Lordships would come to a unanimous resolution on the question before them.

Earl Granville, after thanking the mover and seconder of the Address for the manner in which they had performed their task, referred to the war, and said that it was the desire of her Majesty's Government throughout to observe the strictest neutrality, and they hoped the prospect of peace would soon be realised. With regard to the Treaty of 1856, the Government had thought it their duty to consent to a conference, and he was happy to say that London was selected as the place where it should be held, not by the Government but by all the European Powers. Up to the present time France had not been represented at it; but that was not because she did not approve of it, but because she had not yet been in a position to send some one to represent her interests.

The Earl of Hardwicke urged that the Navy should be kept in as high a state of efficiency as possible.

The motion was then agreed to.

The members of the House of Commons began to assemble as early as twelve o'clock. The Speaker took the chair at a quarter to two o'clock, and at ten minutes past two Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar, and, advancing to the table, summoned the attendance of the Speaker and hon. members in the House of Peers by command of her Majesty. The Speaker, accompanied by Mr. Gladstone and a host of other hon. gentlemen, accordingly

proceeded to the House of Lords to hear the Speech from the Throne.

In the evening the House presented a most animated appearance, the benches on both sides being crowded.

Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would move, on the next day, for leave to bring in a bill to alter the law respecting religious tests in the Universities; and, on Monday next, for a Select Committee to consider the best means of promoting the dispatch of public business in the House of Commons.

Mr. Cardwell said that, on Thursday next, he would move the Army Estimates in Committee of Supply, and ask for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the Army and auxiliary forces of the Crown.

Amongst numerous other notices of motion was one by Lord Henry Lennox (when the First Lord of the Admiralty shall be able to be in his place in the House) to call attention to the subject of H.M.S. Captain.

The Speaker having read the Queen's Speech, Mr. Hamilton moved the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech, and in doing so referred to the various topics touched upon in it.

Mr. S. Morley seconded the motion, and entirely concurred in all that had fallen from the honourable mover.

Mr. Disraeli having adverted to the state of affairs at the close of the last Session, said that the Government then told the House, in reference to the Continental war, that the policy of the Government was one of neutrality, which he considered a wise and politic resolution. At the same time he told the Ministry that our neutrality ought to be an armed neutrality, so that when the time came we might be in a condition to ensure terms of honourable peace between the belligerents. Some years ago, when in office, there was danger of war between France and Prussia, but that event was averted by a treaty. This averted war put the Government in possession of the designs of both countries—those designs being a rivalry between the two nations. Having reviewed the circumstances which led to the declaration of war, Mr. Disraeli said, had the Government in July last acted with more firmness, and declared that they intended to keep an armed neutrality, he believed there would have been no war. Had the Government represented a definite policy there was every likelihood of no war occurring. He next reviewed the foreign policy of the Government, and condemned it for not protesting against the abrogation of treaties. He was never an alarmist, but he could not help seeing that the position of England with foreign Powers was very different to what it was fifty years ago. He could not shut his eyes to the fact that the country was in great peril, and that it would require the utmost ability to overcome those complications which the present war had given rise to. He feared that the commerce and wealth of the kingdom excited envy. He trusted that the same combination would not be entered into as that which took place against Venice, and which led to her decadence. The great source of England's strength was her command and possession of the sinews of war. We were in possession of equal rights and of commercial and religious liberty, and we should not easily yield such a pre-eminent position. It was of importance that we should show to Europe and America a united Parliament; and, though there might be differences on minor, there was no difference on vital, points, such as a sufficient military and naval establishment. But, looking at the long Speech and the numerous matters in it, he could not allow it to pass in silence, although he should refrain from any serious opposition. For the party with whom he acted, he would say they were resolved to uphold the honour of the country and the interests of peace.

Mr. Gladstone would at once meet Mr. Disraeli's challenge, and show that there was no foundation for much of what he had stated. First he would state that the reference to Lord Clarendon's tour and his communications were not such as had been described by Mr. Disraeli. Shortly a statement would be laid before the House which would explain satisfactorily the course the Government had taken in the present crisis. With respect to the demand of Russia relative to the treaty he believed that the public generally approved of the attitude taken by Lord Granville. With respect to the charge against the Government that it maintained in this war a wrong neutrality, instead of an armed neutrality, and that the Government could not assume an armed neutrality because of the unwise reductions we had made in the Army and Navy, he answered that an armed neutrality, instead of stopping war, would have provoked war; and that was the right hon. gentleman's answer. Then they were told we did not use sufficient energy to prevent the war; but we had made a treaty in favour of Luxemburg during the war; and he wanted to know in what direction the Government ought to have exercised energy. Were we to use strong language, and tell France we should not support it by going to war? If we had interfered, France would certainly have resented an unwarranted intrusion. He contended the Government had discharged the whole of their duty, and were therefore not fairly subject to the censures of Mr. Disraeli. He denied that we were bound to go to war in support of the guarantees of 1815 given to Prussia, for we had only bound ourselves by that treaty not to interfere with the disposition of the Rhenish provinces. He denied that the Treaty of Luxemburg had been put an end to by Count Bismarck's Government, for that Government had fully explained that these objections were only of a military and temporary character. As to the request of Russia for an alteration of the Treaty of 1856, he must state that the object of that treaty was not the neutralisation of the Black Sea; but, whatever its object, would it have been wise to have used strong language to Russia on the subject? Had we done so, no other Power would have shared our opinion or the responsibility of our acts. With respect to treaties generally, he said they ought to be carried out; but in the state of things which now existed room was made for modifications and changes. The right hon. gentleman had stated we were not sufficiently armed. Did he want the whole nation to be armed? All he could say was, he was as desirous as the right hon. gentleman not to see the armaments of the country reduced below efficiency. But he denied that the Government had reduced the armaments unnecessarily; and this would be proved by reference to the Estimates and a comparison of our present Army and Navy with other periods. He did not take a hopeless view of the future of this country. Still, it would not be wise to take a too sanguine view, in the face of events now passing around us. With regard to the doctrine of non-interference—for we had international obligations, and ought not to wrap up ourselves in such a way as to present to other nations an appearance of isolation—he hoped we should never set up a selfish theory with respect to our own interests, and never be regarded in an unfavourable light on that account by other nations. That would be the best safeguard against such a combination being entered into against us as referred to by Mr. Disraeli. As to arming the country, he would not enter into the question now; he would only state that at the fitting time it would be found that the question of the security of the country had not been lost sight of. The right hon. gentleman then went into a statement of



the course adopted by the Government during the progress of the war, a course which he asserted had been based on the utmost impartiality. The Government had done all in their power to prevent the horrors of war from being extended to Paris and other places, and had suggested that fair and moderate terms as the condition of peace should only be demanded. They had also done all in their power to obtain a correct notion of the terms of peace that would be proposed, and also to send provisions where most required. The best policy for this country to pursue, and for all others, was a steady pursuit of its own affairs, with an efficient administration of its forces, to avoid unduly mixing itself up in the affairs of other nations, and, while maintaining its obligations, to see that others did the same. It was with this view that Government had acted in all the delicate and difficult points raised by the war, carefully watching over the rights of neutrals and carefully guarding that there should be no undue extension of those of the belligerents. In conclusion, he contended that the conduct of the Government had been such as to entitle it to the confidence of the House; and he made a strong and forcible appeal to it not to fetter their discretion, but to have the fullest reliance that they would use their best exertions to secure a lasting peace and to maintain the honour of the country.

After a few observations from Mr. Newdegate and Sir J. Elphinstone, the Address was agreed to.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The late Right Hon. George Anson, Lord Byron, died intestate. His personal estate was administered to under a nominal sum. His Lordship was a retired Captain in H.M. 39th Regiment, and he died at the age of fifty-two, without issue. The title devolved on his nephew, the son of his brother, the late Hon. Frederick Byron; the deceased Baron and the present Baron married two sisters, the daughters of the late Rev. W. Wescomb, of Langford-grove, Essex.

The will of Thomas Brassey, Esq., late of Lowndes-square, contractor for public works, was proved in the London Court, on Tuesday last, the 7th inst., under £3,200,000, the probate duty thereon being £48,000. The will is dated in 1854, with five codicils, 1860-4-8-9; and the testator died Dec. 8, 1870, aged sixty-five. The executors and trustees appointed are Samuel Holme, Esq., of Liverpool (who has renounced); William Wagstaff, Esq., of Great George-street, Westminster, to whom he leaves a legacy of £10,000; Thomas Brassey, Esq., his son (to whom a power is reserved); and his sons Henry Arthur Brassey, Esq., of Preston Hall, Aylesford; and Albert Brassey, Esq., of Calior, Ireland, of H.M. 14th Regiment of Hussars. He leaves to his wife a legacy of £10,000 beyond all other provision and settlements, a residence, with his plate, furniture, and carriages. He has left legacies to his brothers and sisters, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, and annuities and bequests to other parties and legacies to his servants. He leaves the residue of his property, real and personal, equally amongst his three sons.

The will of Walter Long, Esq., late of Preshaw House, Southampton, was proved in London, on the 23rd ult., under £50,000 personally. The executors are the Right Hon. Lady Mary Long, the relict (eldest daughter of William, seventh Earl of Northesk, G.C.B., Rear-Admiral of Great Britain); and Walter Jervis Long and George Long, Esqs., the testator's sons, who are the acting executors. The testator was Deputy Lieutenant for Hants and High Sheriff 1824. The will is dated Dec. 10, 1859, and a codicil May 12, 1865, and he died, Jan. 5 last, aged eighty-two. The testator has liberally provided for his relict and his sons and daughters, and has bequeathed his Greek and Latin books to his son William. He has devised his mansion, with the manor of Preshaw, and all other his estates, to his eldest son, Walter Jervis Long. He has left to the County Hospital, Winchester, and the New Hospital, Portsmouth, each a legacy of £50 (free).

The will of Samuel Lindow, Esq., of Ingwell, Cumberland, was proved in London, on the 25th ult., under £120,000 personally, by his nephews, Jonas Lindow Burns and Jonas Lindow, Esqs. The will bears date Nov. 12, 1870, and the testator died on the 3rd ult. He leaves to his said nephew, Jonas Lindow, and his niece, Eliza Lindow, each a legacy of £10,000, besides other bequests; also legacies to his sisters and other relatives and friends, and to his clerks, workmen, and servants. He leaves the residue of his personal estate to his nephew Jonas L. Burns, and the residue of his real estate to his nephew Jonas Lindow.

The will of John Brymer, Esq., formerly of Royal-crescent, Bath, and late of Islington House, Puddleston, Dorset, was proved in London, under £140,000 personally, by Martin Bryan Stappilton, Henry William Tugwell, and his son William Ernest Brymer, Esqs., the joint acting executors and trustees. The will is dated Aug. 22, 1863, and a codicil June 7, 1870. The testator died Dec. 2, 1870. He was possessed of estates under the will of his brothers, Archdeacon Brymer and James Snaith Brymer, by which his children have become largely benefited; and he has made further provision for them under his will, and a liberal annuity for his widow. The freehold estates are left to his eldest surviving son, William Ernest Brymer.

The wills of the undermentioned have been recently proved, viz.:—Thomas Davidson, Esq., under £80,000; Mrs. Frances Barker, £70,000; Robert T. Mawley, Esq., £50,000; and John Breaks, late accountant to the Royal Victoria Dock and Victualling Yard, under £7000 personally.

Mr. Bentinck was, on Wednesday, returned, without opposition, for West Norfolk, in the room of Mr. De Grey, now Lord Walsingham. Mr. Bentinck, like the late member, is a Conservative.

A dreadful accident has happened in the south of France, on the railway between Bandoz and St. Nazaire. A waggon-load of powder exploded while the train was in motion, and about sixty persons were killed, and more than one hundred wounded.

The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer gave, yesterday week, a dinner party, to which a large number of guests belonging to the upper circles had the honour of receiving invitations. Afterwards the greater number of the viceregal guests accompanied his Excellency to the ball held in the Exhibition building in aid of the funds of the Life-Boat Institution.

At the Lord Mayor of Dublin's banquet, on Tuesday night, Cardinal Cullen said the Catholics expected from the Government this year a Catholic university, Catholic intermediate and Catholic poor schools. Lord Granard, in his speech, threatened Ministers with an Irish opposition if they omitted these points from their programme. The Lord Lieutenant, in a long address, lauded the Land Act, and spoke of a new era having commenced in Irish history. He congratulated the assembly on the subsidence of crime; and if in one part of the country agrarian offences were still committed, he knew that he should be supported by public opinion in exercising exceptional powers of repression.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Oxford and Cambridge cricket-match, at Lord's, has been fixed for June 26.

The executors of the late Mr. Charles Dickens have disposed of the author's entire series of copyrights to Messrs. Chapman and Hall, at a very high price.

The inquest on a cabman who fell into the area of a house at Kilburn, in consequence of a push or a blow received from a gentleman, was resumed on Monday, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death from misadventure."

The annual ball of the Ranelagh Yacht Club took place, yesterday week, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square. There were nearly 150 ladies and gentlemen present. Mr. J. Boyd, the commodore, presided at the supper.

The annual ball of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club took place, on Wednesday night, in the great hall of the Freemasons' Tavern, and was largely attended by members and friends. At the supper the chair was taken by Mr. Percival Turner, the treasurer.

Mr. Locke, the Liberal member for Southwark, addressed a numerous gathering of his constituents on Wednesday evening. The hon. gentleman, who, in answer to a question, declined to oppose the dowry to Princess Louise, received a vote of confidence by a large majority.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of the London International Exhibition of 1871 have sent letters of invitation to the following musical composers of European celebrity, requesting them each to compose a suitable piece of music for the opening of the Exhibition on May 1 next—namely, M. Gounod, Herr Wagner, Signor Verdi, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan.

Sir Erskine May was sworn in as Second Clerk of Parliament, in the place of Sir Denis Le Marchant, resigned, at the Lord Chancellor's private house, on Saturday last. The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Reginald Palgrave to the office of Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons; and of Mr. Archibald Milman as second Clerk Assistant.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday next, at the University of London, Burlington-gardens—General Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., in the chair—the following papers will be read:—1, Letter from Mr. Churchill (Consul at Zanzibar) concerning Dr. Livingstone; 2, Discovery of the Kaieteur Waterfall, British Guiana, by Charles B. Brown, Esq.

The Middlesex Hospital has received £1000 from "D. T. S.," being the third sum of a similar amount for which the funds of that institution are indebted to their anonymous benefactor. A second and seasonable gift of £1000 has been received by the Smallpox and Vaccination Hospital from "D. V.," and an additional donation of a similar amount has been paid into the bankers of the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road, under the initials "E. F. S."

The annual court of governors of the Marine Society was held, on the 2nd inst., at the offices in Bishopsgate-street—the Earl of Romney, president, in the chair. The committee made a satisfactory report of the work done during the past year by this old corporation, which placed its first training-ship, the Beatty, on the Thames so far back as 1786. The number of boys admitted into the Waspit in 1870 was 389, an increase of sixty-one over the preceding year. Of these 167 had been sent into the Royal Navy and 191 to the merchant service.

Professor Guthrie delivered the last of his advanced course of lectures, on Heat and Light, at the South Kensington Museum yesterday week. The Professor concluded his interesting course by saying that he had not pretended to do more than introduce the various chapters of science which the lectures embraced, so that those who had listened to them might be enabled to study the subject themselves with greater facility. At the close of the lecturer's remarks the ladies forming his audience gave expression to their satisfaction in a hearty round of applause.

While some men were carrying a load, in November last, through the yard of Messrs. Eley's cartridge factory, Gray's-inn-road, one of them trod upon some dangerous compound, which, exploding, blew off the poor fellow's big toe and caused his death. The inquest has been adjourned from time to time, in order that, if possible, it might be discovered what the explosive material was, and how it came to be lying in the open yard. Nothing, however, has been discovered, and the inquest was brought to a close last Saturday by the jury returning an open verdict.

The annual meeting of the Royal Free Hospital was held on Thursday week. The report for the past year stated that the receipts from all sources had amounted to £7632. The committee observed with regret that there had been a considerable falling off during the past year in the amount of the annual subscriptions. The governors had paid off the balance of the old debt, amounting to £1810, and the hospital was entirely free from debt. It was stated that the beds had been increased from 74 to 100, and that the number of in-patients admitted to the hospital during the year was 1216, and the out-patients numbered 48,801.

There was a long discussion in the London School Board, on Wednesday, on the expediency of adopting the compulsory system in the metropolis. The question was introduced by the Rev. John Rodgers, who moved that clause 74 of the Elementary Education be referred to the consideration of a committee. This was ultimately carried without opposition, and the committee will be nominated next week. Mr. Lucraft proposed that it be a by-law of the board that the parents of children between five and thirteen shall be compelled to cause such children to attend school. Mr. Freeman seconded the motion, which, at the suggestion of Dr. Barry, was slightly altered, and then agreed to. It was determined, by 35 to 6, to appoint a solicitor.

The Farmers' Club met at the Salisbury Hotel, on Monday night, to discuss the subject of English cheese factories. Mr. Coleman, of Park Nook, Quorndon, Derby, the introducer of the American system, said that under the farmhouse system, taking a factory of 750 cows, divided into thirty dairies of twenty-five cows each, thirty dairymaids, or one to each dairy, at £15 per annum wages, would cost £450, and their board £600, together £1050; on the other hand, under the factory system, all that would be required was a manager at £150 a year; two men, forty weeks at £1 a week each, £80; two lads, forty weeks at 12s. each, £48; and extra labour, £22: making a total of £300 a year, showing a saving in favour of the factory against the farmhouse system of £750 in labour alone. The general expression of opinion was decidedly in favour of the factory system.

A meeting of the members of the Victoria Discussion Society was held, on Monday, at the Cavendish Rooms, for the purpose of hearing a paper read by Mr. Phillips Boyan, editor of the *Food Journal*, on "The Necessity of Education in Domestic Economy." The chair was occupied by Lord

Lyttelton. The noble Earl said he could not profess ignorance upon the question, for it was a subject which so nearly concerned everybody that they could not but have some knowledge of it. He was afraid ignorance prevailed to a large extent in the present day. It seemed as if the people of the middle class thought it would be time enough to learn domestic economy when they had a house of their own in which to practise it. They seemed to have a horror of that which they call "innovation;" but to know how to cook and how to manage a house was an accomplishment taught to and understood by our grandmothers.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society, on the 2nd inst.—Professor Williamson, F.R.S., president, in the chair—Professor Frankland read a paper "On the Development of Fungi in Potable Water." Some time back Dr. Heisch had made some experiments with waters contaminated with sewage. When to such waters some sugar was added a kind of fermentation set in simultaneously with the development of a rich fungoid growth. Professor Frankland, in repeating and extending these experiments, encountered some reactions which showed him that the presence of sewage in saccharic water in itself is not sufficient to produce fungoid growth, but that to such production the presence of phosphorus in some form or other is indispensable. This fact induces Professor Frankland to alter the German philosopher's dictum—"Ohne Phosphor kein Gedanke!" into the fully warranted "Ohne Phosphor gar kein Leben!"

Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P. for Mid-Lincolnshire, has resigned the mastership of the Burton hounds.

The United States Darien Expedition has discovered a practicable canal route.

The Washingley Hall Estate, Huntingdonshire, consisting of 2070 acres, has realised £90,000, exclusive of the timber, which is valued at £4000.

At the Midland Railway Works, Birmingham, a petroleum tank took fire, on Wednesday, and blew up, injuring many of the workmen.

M. Van Lansberge, at present Chef de Cabinet of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at the Hague, has been appointed, provisionally, Dutch Minister in London.

It was stated in her Majesty's Speech that a joint Commission had been arranged to settle the questions pending between this country and the United States. The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Earl De Grey is going out on the part of the British Government.

### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—The continuance of the French demand has caused a firm tone to prevail in the corn trade, and prices have ruled very firm. The recent advance in prices has been well maintained for both wheat and spring corn; while barrel flour has sold freely for export, at a further improvement of 1s. per barrel—the quotation being now 30s. 6d. to 31s. Supplies of English wheat have been small, and the quality of the samples inferior; but there has been a good show of foreign.

Arrivals this week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 270; barley, 290; malt, 400; beans, 140; peas, 40 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 3600; beans, 3140; barley, 400 sacks and 2800 barrels.

Wheat.—Red wheat, 50s. to 55s.; white ditto, 53s. to 54s.; malt, 56s. to 63s.; oats, 25s. to 29s.; kiel, 130s. to 140s.; peas, 37s. to 42s. per quarter. Flour, 37s. to 50s. per 280 lb.

Seeds.—There has been little activity in the demand for seeds, but prices have ruled firm. English clovers have been scarce, and have been held at very full currencies.

Colonial Produce.—Sugar has ruled dull, and sales have been effected on easier terms for both raw and refined goods. Coffee has been in small supply, and values have ruled firm. Tea is without change in value, while there have been few sales of importance in cocoa and rice.

Spirits.—Rum has changed hands quietly, on former terms. Brandy and all grain spirits are unchanged in value.

Hops.—Trade in hops has ruled quiet; but there is still a demand for fine colour samples. Foreign qualities have been neglected.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing steadily, and the opening advance in prices has been well maintained. In English wool there has been very little doing, but values are unchanged.

Produce.—With large supplies on offer in the market, the trade has ruled dull, on barely former terms.

Oils.—Limeoil, 31s.; English brown rape, 46s. 3d. to 46s. 6d.; refined, 48s. to 48s. 6d.; foreign, 50s. to 50s. 6d.; refined cotton, 33s. 6d. per cwt.

Tallow.—The market has been flat at 45s., sellers, spot, and March; 44s. 2d., October, December.

Provisions.—Butter: There was only a limited business passing, and prices were without material change. Friesland, 140s. to 150s.; 7/4, 140s. to 142s.; Kempen, 112s. to 146s.; Bosc, 110s. to 121s.; kiel, 130s. to 140s.; Danish, 120s. to 150s.; American, 90s. to 124s. Cheese: A steady inquiry for all descriptions prevailed, at the annexed rates:—Edam, 61s. to 70s.; Gouda, 58s. to 65s.; Derby, 58s. to 65s.; Kanter, 26s. to 27s.; American, 63s. to 70s. Bacon: Higher rates for Irish were obtained, the market being in a state of suspense in anticipation of a demand for Paris. Hams: Irish 10 lb. and 14 lb. smoked were inquired after, for immediate shipment to France, at from 92s. to 98s., landed. Other descriptions sold slowly. Lard: There was a slight improvement in the demand for Irish, bladdered and keg; and in some instances more money was obtained.

Hay and Straw.—The market to-day was fairly supplied. The trade was steady, and prices were well supported:—Prime meadow hay, 130s. to 140s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime first-cut clover, 135s. to 147s.; inferior ditto, 115s. to 125s.; prime second-cut clover, 126s. to 135s.; inferior ditto, 105s. to 115s.; and straw, 30s. to 40s. per load.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—Considerable depression was observable in the cattle market to-day, owing to the mild weather and to the inactivity prevalent in the dead-meat market, and prices were in an exceedingly weak state. The supply of beasts on sale was fair. The demand was dull, and prices ruled in favour of purchasers. There was a limited show of sheep in the pens. Sales were effected cautiously, at about Monday's currencies. Calves were purchased quietly, but prices were not lower. Pigs met a dull sale, at drooping rates.

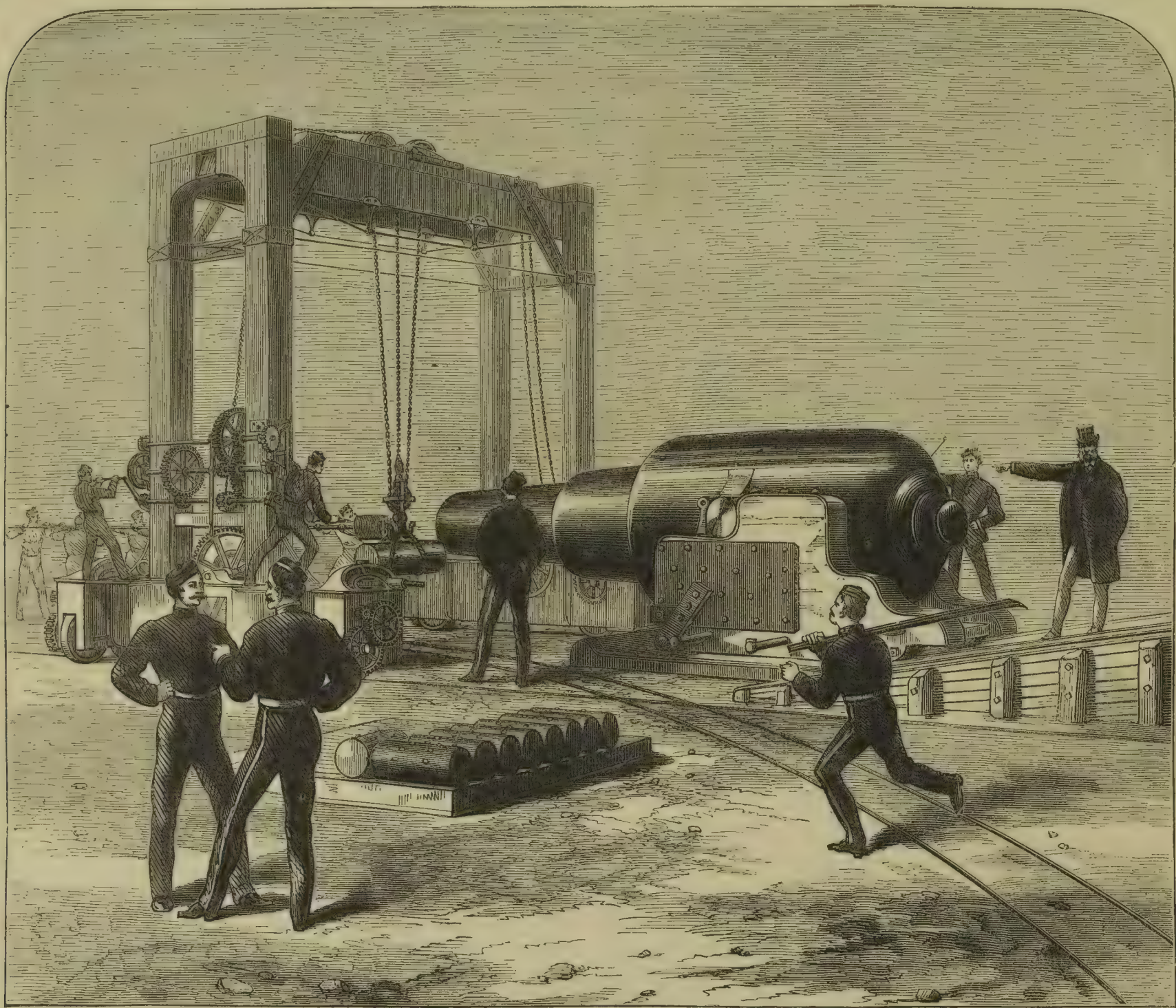
Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 8d. to 6s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 5s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 780; sheep, 4400; calves, 70; pigs, 33. Foreign: Beasts, 710; sheep, 830; calves, 170.

### THE NEW GREAT GUN AND NAVAL GUN-CARRIAGE.

The new Woolwich great gun, of which we give an illustration, is without exception the most formidable firearm that has ever been constructed; for, though by no means the largest and heaviest in existence, there is every reason to suppose that its capabilities will far exceed those of any other gun, not excepting even the celebrated Krupp cannon of the Prussian artillery. This weapon is built up of six separate pieces, upon a system invented by Mr. Fraser, one of the chief officers of the Government factory at Woolwich; each portion of the gun being carefully wrought and separately finished before the pieces are fitted together to make a perfect whole. The core of the gun is of steel, and round this are fitted strong jackets of wrought iron, which, as a matter of course, increase materially the strength of the gun, and render it of a tougher and less brittle nature than if manufactured entirely of cast steel. One of these jackets, termed the breech coil, alone weighed twenty-five tons, and required to be heated in a furnace for more than a day, before it was in a state ready for manipulation under a heavy steam-hammer. The finished gun measures 16½ ft. in length, and 56 in. at its greatest diameter.

The operation of proving this gun, which was recently performed in the Woolwich-marshes, leads us to expect some very advantageous results from its employment. The shot projected





THE 35-TON GUN, CALLED "THE WOOLWICH INFANT."

weighs 700 lb., and this was fired with different charges of gunpowder varying from 75 lb. to 130 lb. The gun withstood the trial successfully, and, with a charge of 100 lb. of powder, sent the big iron bolt upwards of 30 ft. into the earthen butt, with a velocity that was estimated at 1320 ft. per second. This speed was further increased by employing a still larger charge, and it was computed that, at an angle of 30 deg., the gun would be capable of projecting a shell of the same weight as the solid shot to a distance of 10,000 yards, or nearly six miles; while, at a range of 2000 yards, the bulwarks of the heaviest ironclad afloat could be pierced. In our engraving the cylinders lying beside the gun are the shot-bolts which were afterwards used in its proof. They were cast of the same weight (700 lb.) as that proposed for the pointed projectiles to be used in the service.

It is contemplated by the Admiralty to employ guns of this description in the Navy, and the success of this first specimen has caused the authorities to proceed at once with the manufacture of ten more of similar dimensions. They are intended to be used in the three large breast-monitors now building. Two of these ships, the *Thunderer* and *Devastation*, are of 4400 tons burden, and the other, the *Fury*, is of 5000 tons. Each vessel is to carry four of the 35-ton guns, in two turrets, two guns being placed side by side in each turret.

These guns are to be mounted upon Captain R. Scott's patent

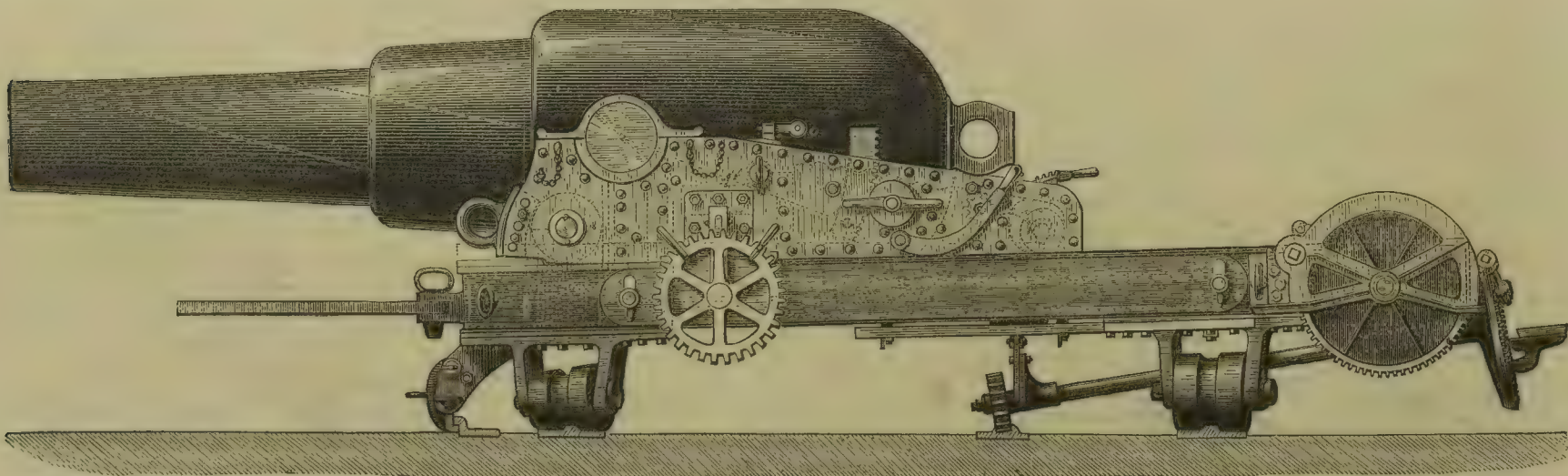
turret carriages, of which a large number are in course of construction at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Three or four of the 35-ton gun-carriages will be ready in about two months, but the vessels will not be completed till some time later. Our second illustration, on the same page, shows an 18-ton gun, mounted upon Captain Scott's patent broadside carriage, which has been adopted for all heavy naval guns. The arrangements for pointing and working the 18-ton gun are also applied to all heavy broadside guns, from 9 tons weight up to the single 25-ton gun mounted in the *Hotspur*. By these means two men can point with the greatest nicety either the 12-ton or the 18-ton gun in moderate weather; but in very rough weather four men are necessary for laying the larger gun with accuracy. The safe handling of these heavy guns in a seaway is secured by means of a powerful brake.

The largest turret-guns now afloat are those in the *Monarch*, which has four in number, each of 25 tons weight; while the turret-guns of the *Cerberus* and other monitors are of 18 tons weight. The only other 25-ton gun afloat is that in the *Hotspur*—making a total of five 25-ton naval guns afloat. As yet, there are only two broadside vessels which carry guns of greater weight than 12 tons. These are the *Hercules*, attached to the Channel Squadron, and the *Sultan*, lately described, each of which mounts eight 18-ton guns in

its central main-deck batteries. The *Sultan's* four upper-deck carriages for her 12-ton guns are of a similar pattern to those described.

#### THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P. for the county of Limerick, who has recently been appointed to the office of Postmaster-General, is the eldest son of the late William Monsell, Esq., of Tervoe, in the county of Limerick, by the eldest daughter of Sir John Allen Johnson Walsh, Bart. He was born in 1812, and was educated at Winchester School, and Oriel College, Oxford. In 1836 he married Lady Anna Maria, only daughter of the second Earl of Dunraven; and, after her death, in 1855, he married, as a second wife, Berthe, the youngest daughter of the Comte de Montigny Boutainvilliers. He was first returned for the county of Limerick in 1847, and in 1852 entered on official life as Clerk of the Ordnance, then an important position in the department, which was at that time separate from the Horse Guards, and formed one of the several sections of the War Office, with almost separate powers in its functionaries. From that time he has evinced so much capability and adaptability for office that though, after the abolition of the Clerk-



CAPTAIN SCOTT'S NAVAL GUN CARRIAGE AND SLIDE.



ship of the Ordnance, for a short time he held no public employment, he re-entered official life, in 1857, as President of the Board of Health, in Lord Palmerston's Government. It should be said that after his advent to Parliament, Mr. Monsell seceded from the Established Church and became a member of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Having before this, and ever since, been held in high esteem in Ireland as a landlord and as a politician, he acquired a very important and influential position amongst the Irish party in the House and out of it; and was, and is, so much of a representative man in reference to Ireland, that it has been apparently deemed to be judicious always to have him in office of some kind with every Liberal Ministry, from 1857 down to the present time. Besides, although he has held offices singularly various in their character, as has been said, he has displayed no ordinary aptitude for official functions, and has always discharged them satisfactorily. He was Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1866, and was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1868, whence he was a short time ago transferred to the office of Postmaster-General, on the retirement of the Marquis of Hartington, but without the dignity of a membership of the Cabinet, which has always hitherto accompanied this office; but his ultimate admission to that inner council of government is probably only a question of time.

The portrait of Mr. Monsell is engraved from a photograph taken by the London Stereoscopic Company.

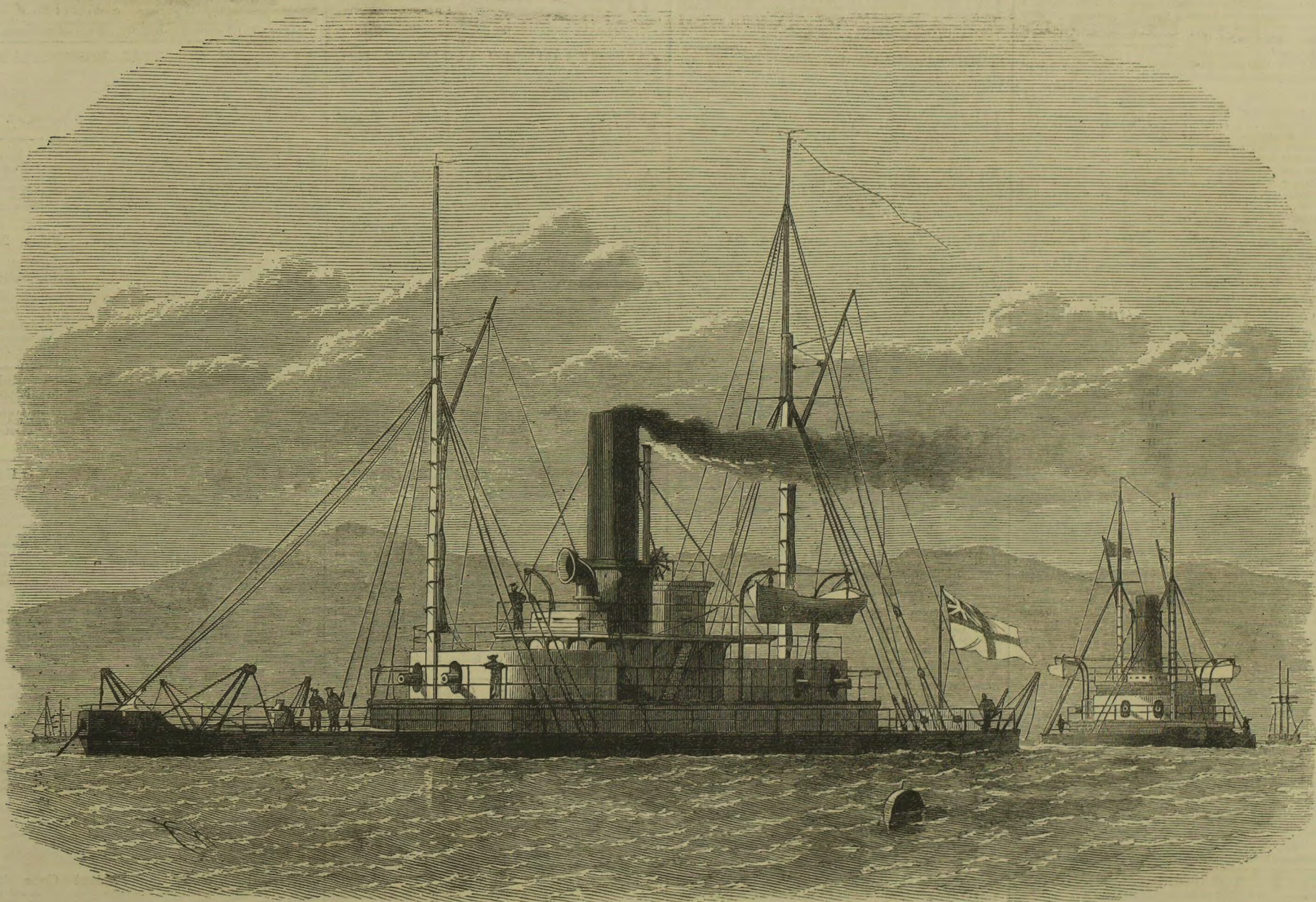
#### THE BOMBAY GUARD-SHIPS.

The monitors, or turret-ships, *Abyssinia* and *Magdala*, constructed purposely for the defence of Bombay Harbour, have just arrived at Bombay. They went by way of the Suez Canal. The *Abyssinia* was built and her engines made by Messrs. Dudgeon, of Millwall; the *Magdala* by the Thames Shipbuilding Company. At the trial-trip of the *Abyssinia* she averaged a mean speed of more than nine knots per hour. She is of 1849 tons measurement, and her engines are of 200-horse power. The *Magdala*, the second vessel built for the defence of Bombay, and the *Cerberus*, built for the harbour of Melbourne, exceed the *Abyss-*



THE RIGHT HON. W. MONSELL, M.P., POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

*sinia* in tonnage and engine-power; but all three are exactly alike in design and arrangement, carrying their turrets inside an armour-plated breastwork, or smaller deck built upon the main deck. These vessels mount each four 18-ton guns—a pair in each of the two turrets. In this respect the *Abyssinia*, though 300 tons smaller than the *Cerberus* and *Magdala*, carries the same weight of armament, and even stows a larger quantity of ammunition than the others. The hull has a double bottom, divided into forty-four water-tight compartments, which are again divided by nine water-tight bulkheads. Where the double bottom is not extended at the bows and stern, water-tight iron decks are introduced. The covering-in deck is composed of 1½-in. iron plating, and over that 4-in. teak planking. The armour plating round the hull consists of an upper and a lower strake, the upper being 7 in. in thickness, and the lower strake 6 in. Upon this deck is built the upper or breastwork deck, which incloses within its elliptical walls of armour-plating the two turrets, conning tower, funnel, and engine-room, hatchways, and steering-wheel. The height of this breastwork-deck from the main or covering-in deck is 4 ft. 2 in. The tops of the turrets project above the breastwork-deck 6 ft., and the guns are thus carried with the axis of their bore about 11 ft. above the water-line, with the ship at her load-line. The breastwork is 107 ft. long and 36 ft. 4 in. wide. It is plated with armour 9 in. in thickness round the turrets, and amidships, round the funnel and its casings, with plating of 7 in. The turrets have a clear interior diameter of 21 ft. 3 in., and each mount two 18-ton muzzle-loading rifled guns. The armour-plating on the turrets is 10 in. in thickness on the front faces and round the gunports, and 9 in. on the rear faces. The pilot or conning tower rises to a height of 12 ft. 6 in. above the breastwork-deck, and is therefore nearly 20 ft. above the water. It is plated with 9-in. iron, and weighs upwards of seventy tons. The two hatchways, which give access to the ship below, from the main-deck outside the breastwork-deck, are iron cylinders, projecting upwards 3 ft., and formed of 6-in. armour-plates. The *Abyssinia* left Greenhithe on Nov. 23, and arrived at Bombay on Jan. 23, having made the voyage, under steam alone, by the Suez Canal.



THE TURRET-SHIPS *ABYSSINIA* AND *MAGDALA*, FOR THE DEFENCE OF BOMBAY HARBOUR.







**AN IMMENSE PURCHASE OF BLACK SILKS and BLACK SILK VELVETS**, just received from Lyons, and selling at Two Thirds their usual value.

Lot 1. Excellent Black Corded Silks, at 2s. 11d., or 2 guineas 14 yds.  
 Lot 2. Good Black Gros Grain .. at 4s. 6d., or 3 guineas 14 yds.  
 Lot 3. ditto ditto .. at 5s. 6d., or 3 1/2 guineas 14 yds.  
 Lot 4. ditto ditto .. at 6s. 6d., or 4 1/2 guineas 14 yds.  
 Lot 5. Rich Cashmere Silks .. at 7s. 6d., or 5 guineas 14 yds.  
 Lot 6. ditto ditto .. at 8s. 6d., or 5 1/2 guineas 14 yds.  
 Lot 7. ditto ditto .. at 10s. 6d., or 7 guineas 14 yds.

If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made.

**RICH LYONS SILK VELVETS**, at 7s. 9d. and 10s. Full Dress.

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**WIDOWS' CAPS**, in various new styles.

The Bodices to the skirts can be completed, if necessary, in a few hours' notice, either by the French or the English Dressmaker.

**Peter Robinson's Family Mourning Warehouse**, 256, Regent-street, W.

**FREE OF CHARGE.—MOURNING.** Goods are sent free of charge, for selection, to all parts of England (with Dressmaker, if desired) upon receipt of letter, order, or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations, to all parts of the world.

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 Making Plain Dress, 9s. 6d.  
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The highest talent is employed in this department, and large Orders are executed at the shortest notice.

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**A NEW FABRIC FOR SPRING DRESSES.** **"CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE"** (Registered). In 52 Shades of Colour, at 13s. 9d. the Dress. 2000 pieces of this charming material have been made expressly for, and can be obtained only from **PETER ROBINSON**, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

**AN OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING BEST PRINTED FRENCH MUSLINS Very Cheap.** Special Sale of over 3000 Pieces, in every variety of design and colour, suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Summer Wear, at 5d. to 7d. per yard. Patterns free.

**FRENCH PIQUES, SATINS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS and CAMBRICS.** Many thousand Pieces of these Goods, in most elegant designs, and the highest standard of quality, are now being sold at from 4d. to 9d. per yard under last year's prices. An endless collection of Patterns, post-free.

**IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC. CHEAP and USEFUL DRESSES.** New ready, a complete Collection of New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

**IN BLACK, WHITE, and ALL COLOURS. VELVET—VELVETEENS. Very Rich.** Specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Jackets, &c. Patterns free. From 2s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per yard.

**FOR DINNER and EVENING DRESSES. POIL DE CHEVRE. Half Price.** 350 pieces of this beautiful Fabric, having all the appearance of rich Laced Silk, 18s. 9d. the Full Dress, can be had in brilliant shades of Light Blue, Mauve, Vert Lumière, Ponceau, Grey, Mauve, Orange, Rose, &c.

**FOR WEDDING or EVENING DRESSES. GLACE JAPANESE SILKS.** In White, Rose, Silver-Grey, Mauve, Ponceau, Vert-Lumière, &c. Any number of Dresses, same Colour, at 35s. the Dress. The best quality manufactured.

**CONTINENTAL SILKS for 1871. SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT.** I am now offering for Sale a French Merchant's Stock, comprising 700 Pieces of New Striped SILKS, Black and Coloured Grounds, made for this year. In this large collection are 300 pieces specially suitable for Evening and Dinner Costume; the remaining 400 pieces are of all useful shades, and adapted for any season and almost any style of costume; also a large collection especially suitable for Young Ladies.

**SPRING and SUMMER DRESSES.** Prices—45s. 6d., 47s. 6d., 54s. 6d., 57s. 6d., and 63s. the Robe; or any length will be cut.

Patterns will be sent, to those who cannot make a personal inspection, on application by letter.

**PETER ROBINSON**, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, London.—Patterns free.**

**CAUTION.** **INGLIS and TINKLER** would respectfully remind their Patrons and the Public generally that they **SELL** their stock of real **IRISH POPLINS** at

**DUBLIN PRICES**, viz., from 5s. 6d. per yard, and to procure them genuine, all should apply direct to the Manufacturers' London Establishment, 107, Regent-street, W.

The only House in England for the exclusive sale of Genuine Irish Poplins. **Manufacturers**, 7 and 8, Eustace-street, Dublin.

**GASK and GASK'S ANNUAL SALE of SURPLUS GOODS**, at Reduced Prices. A large quantity of handsome White and Black Cloth, Tulle and Lace Dresses, which they now offer during their Sale at 18s. 9d., 21s., and 25s., being little more than ONE HALF the usual prices. **SKETCHES FREE** of their usual large Stock of **BALL and EVENING DRESSES**. 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

**GASK and GASK** have purchased at extraordinarily low prices a large quantity of handsome White and Black Cloth, Tulle and Lace Dresses, which they now offer during their Sale at 18s. 9d., 21s., and 25s., being little more than ONE HALF the usual prices. **SKETCHES FREE** of their usual large Stock of **BALL and EVENING DRESSES**. 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

**SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! CONSIGNMENT EXTRAORDINARY.** Valued at £27,000. Now on Sale, at **BAKER and CRISP'S**, 198, Regent-street.

**WAR PANIC.** CAUTION. The frightful consequences of the war on the Continent have, in more instances than one, been made the pretence upon which to effect the sale of Silks that were never sent to France than London; thus, we are accustomed to caution Ladies to be assured that they are really buying goods actually consigned from Paris and Lyons by the Manufacturers to us, in consequence of the unfortunate state of affairs in those cities. Patterns free.—**BAKER and CRISP**.

**WAR PANIC.** In this very extensive collection of goods, the very best qualities of Black Silks—such as the Cachemire de Soie, the Drap de France, the Drap de Lyons, the Point de Soie, the Grosgrain de Lyons—will be found marked down to nearly half the value. **BAKER and CRISP**.

**WAR PANIC.** £2500 worth of Evening Silks, from 1 guinea to 5 gs. Full Dress. £2270 worth of Lyons Broché, striped, checked, and fancy Silks, from 1 guinea to 10 gs., Full Dress, all half price. £1160 worth of Lyons Silk Velvets, for robes, mantles, jackets, &c., from 4s. 9d. to 12s. per yard; only half the value. £1260 worth of Japanese Silks, in various shades of colour, including blacks and whites, 25s. 6d. Full Dress; usually sold at 2 gs.

**WAR PANIC.** **SILKS! SILKS! Great Clearance** of 1500 Odd Silk Dresses, all of the very richest Lyons Goods at greatly reduced prices. Patterns free. **BAKER and CRISP**, 198, Regent-street.

**BAKER and CRISP'S SPRING NOVELTIES.** Silks, Satins, Maslins, Cambrics, Japanese Silks, Piques, Petticoats, Costumes, Curtains, &c. Ladies' Underclothing, Evening, Wedding, and Dining Dresses. 198, Regent-street, W. Patterns free.

**CONSIGNMENTS. EXTRAORDINARY.** £27,000 Worth of **LYONS SILKS**, French Muslin, Tercels, Piques, Cambrics, Brillants, &c., now Selling at **BAKER and CRISP'S**, 198, Regent-street.

**BAKER and CRISP'S EARLY SPRING POIL DE CHEVRE**, in all the most lovely Tints for Evening, Wedding, and Dinner Wear. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

**BAKER and CRISP'S JAPANESE SILKS EXTRAORDINARY.** 100 Shades of Colour, 25s. 6d. the Dress of 12 yards, or 2s. 5d. the yard. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

**GERMAN WASHING SILKS, 25s. 6d.** Full Dress. **BAKER and CRISP**, 198, Regent-street.

**SPRING VELVETEENS. The Patent** Mole-skin Finish for **BAKER and CRISP**, 198, Regent-street, W.

**SILK, WOOL, and WASHING GRENADES**, for Evening, Wedding, or Dinner Wear. The largest variety in London, from 10s. 6d. Full Dress.

**BAKER and CRISP'S EVENING, WEDDING, and DINNER DRESSES.** The real Gaz de Chambre, and other exclusive French Fabrics, from 1 guinea Full Dress.

**WAR PANIC.** Extraordinary Sale of WHITE PIQUES—viz., 1200 Pieces, 54d. per yard. A lot very superior, 6d. per yard. Superb Brillants, usually 1s. yard, all at 8d. The Best Piques, 1s. 6d. per yard. 2000 White Piques, 3s. 11d. to 6s. 9d. Full Dress. Patterns free.—**BAKER and CRISP**, 198, Regent-street.

**1500 PIECES of Fine FRENCH MUSLINS** now Selling at 4d. to 6d. per yard, in all the new Colours for the coming Season. Patterns free.—**BAKER and CRISP**.

**EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in FRENCH MUSLINS**, at **BAKER and CRISP'S**, 198, Regent-street. Patterns free.

**BAKER and CRISP'S French Printed** Piques, Percales, Brillants, Cambrics, and Maslins, from 2s. 11d. Full Dress. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

**EARLY SPRING DRESSES. POPLIN DE SOIE and Pondicherry Cloths.** Also Every Novelty in Dress Fabrics for 1871. The prices commence 5s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.

**A SPECIALTY. CACHMERE DE LORRAINE (Registered).** made expressly for **BAKER and CRISP**, in 79 Shades of Colour, at 13s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

**WAR PANIC. BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!** Patterns free. Rich, Bright, Wide, and Durable Makes only. Black Gros Grains .. 25s. 6d. to 5 gs. Full Dress. Black Glaces .. 25s. 6d. to 5 gs. Black Gros Rovals .. 45s. 6d. to 5 gs. Black Satin Laces .. 35s. 6d. to 5 gs. Black Heavy Cords .. 35s. 6d. to 5 gs. Black Figured Antiques .. 35s. 6d. to 4 gs. Black Noire Antiques .. 75s. 6d. to 5 gs. Black Poul de Soie .. 45s. 6d. to 5 gs. Widows' Black Silks .. 45s. 6d. to 5 gs. 198, Regent-street.

**MOURNING.—A SPECIALTY.** The LONDON CORDS, in Black and other neutral colours, including the London Smoke. Patterns free. 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. Full Dress.—**BAKER and CRISP**, 198, Regent-street.

**LADIES. A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS.** 2000 LADIES' FRENCH LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, at 1s. 3d. each; post-free for stamps. **BAKER and CRISP**, 198, Regent-street.

**NOTICE of ALTERATION of PREMISES.** Messrs. JAY are desirous on such an occasion of CLEARING OUT a superfluity of SUPERIOR STOCK, whereby they can offer to their distinguished Patrons and the general Public an opportunity for purchasing **DRESSES, SILKS, MANTLES, and other articles of LADIES' COSTUMES**, on terms only compatible with occasional circumstances. **JAYS**.

**RICH VELVET MANTLES,** Reductions of 50 per Cent. on each Mantle. Trimmed with costly Furs or with rich Laces.

**CLOTH MANTLES,** Reductions of 50 per Cent. on each. Trimmed Fur.

**SEALSKIN JACKETS,** Reductions of 50 per Cent. on each. and also ASTRACAN.

**MODEL SILK DRESSES** At One Half the Cost Prices.

**DRESS LENGTHS of RICH NEUTRAL POUL DE SOIE** Reduction of 35 per Cent.

**WATERPROOF and other COSTUMES,** Reduction of 35 per Cent. on each. and also a number of WALKING and EVENING DRESSES.

**QUILTED SATIN and other PETTICOATS,** Reduction of 40 per Cent. on each. **FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS,** and incidental articles of Ladies' Dress.

**JAYS.** The London General Mourning Warehouse, 217, 219, and 231, Regent-street.

**HILDITCH'S BLACK SILKS.** Patterns and Reduced List free by post. Pieces at wholesale Price. **G. R. and J. HILDITCH,** Silk Manufacturers and Merchants, London and Lyons. Established 1760. Coloured and Fancy Silks, Satins, Moires, and Velvets. Silk Warehouse, 61, Ludgate-hill, London.

**NOTICE.—Pattern Post.—The New Postal** Tariff is now in operation. Ladies are requested to observe that Messrs. NICHOLSON and CO., 59 to 62, St. Paul's-churchyard, are the Sole Licensees of the New Registered Serial Plan for sending Patterns of Silks and all Textile Fabrics per post, by which every Pattern can be seen at a glance. Ladies are invited to write for Patterns.

**NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS.** Patterns of £10,000 worth, post-free, on the New Serial Plan.—59 to 62, St. Paul's-churchyard (corner of Cheap-side), London.

**NICHOLSON'S NEW FANCY SILKS.** Patterns of £10,000 worth, post-free, on the New Serial Plan.—59 to 62, St. Paul's-churchyard (corner of Cheap-side), London.

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**NEW FRENCH CAMBRICS.—Plain** Striped, and Fancy—all new styles and colours, price 5s. 11d. the Dress. Patterns free. **JOHN HOOPER**, 52, Oxford-street, W. Established 1836.

**SALE of WINTER STOCK.** **SEWELL and CO.** are now selling, at Reduced Prices, the remainder of their Stock:—Several Hundred Costumes in Silks, Fancy Materials, &c. 150 Real Seal Jackets, reduced 30 per cent. 4500 worth of Sable, Seal, and other Furs. 200 Petticoats in Silk, Satin, &c. 500 Plaid Shawls, from 6s. 11d. Ladies will find all these goods marked at unusually low prices.

**LYONS SILKS and VELVETS.** **SEWELL and CO.** have now on Sale several very cheap Lots of Black and Coloured Silks and Velvets, received from Lyons, via Marseilles. Plain Coloured Poul de Soie, in all shades, 3s. 11d. to 6s. 11d. the yard; Black Cachemires de Soie and Gros Grains, 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; rich Dress Velvets, 10s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. Their Stock of Fancy Silks and Silk Costumes reduced to less than cost prices. Compton House, Firth-street, Soho-square, W.

**MESSRS. HOWELL and JAMES'S HALF-YEARLY SALE.** 5, 7, 9, Regent-street. The Sale will take place This Day and will be continued during the month of February.

Large quantities of elegant Goods, being the Surplus Stock of the past season, consisting of **MUSLINS**, Light Dress Fabrics, Made-up Costumes, Ball Dresses, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Ties, Laces, Mantles, Lingerie, Silk Dresses, &c., will be offered at greatly Reduced Rates. Simultaneously with the above will be offered Six Important Consignments from Lyons:—1st. Light Chêne Silks, 3s. 9d. 2nd. Light Satin Stripe Silks, 3s. 9d. 3rd. White and Coloured Gros Grains, 4 gs. 4th. White and Coloured Gros Grains, 4 gs. 5th. White and Coloured Poul de Soie, 5 gs. 6th. Black Gros Grains and Poul de Soie, twelve distinct qualities, from 5s. 6d. the Dress. These beautiful Silks are celebrated for their durability and brilliancy, and will be offered at prices considerably below their real value. Patterns sent post-free; and 5 per cent. discount for Cash Payments.

**CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE, 32,** Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, W. Established 1792. **SALE of SURPLUS STOCK** on and after the 13th inst. **LADIES' and INFANTS' UNDERCLOTHING**, Hosiery, &c.; Gentlemen's Shirts, Hosiery, &c.; Table and Household Linen.

**W. P. LILLICRAPP (by Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), 27, Davies-street, Berkeley-square,** Seal-skin Jacket and Cloak Maker and General Furrier.

**SHOWER-PROOF TWEEDS.** **SEALSKINS**, Polarian Cloths, Astracans, Pilots, Elyseans, Plain and Fancy Black Cloths, Black Patent Velveteens, and other materials for Jackets and Mantles; also an immense variety of Woollen Cloths for Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, in all qualities, at very moderate prices. **CHARLES MEKING and CO'S** Woollen Warehouse, 111 and 112, Holborn-hill, and 111 and 112, Hatton-garden, London. Woollen Cloths made Waterproof at 6d. per yard.

**EUREKA.—The FORD'S EUREKA DRESS SHIRTS.**—Now ready, a very large assortment of shirts for evening wear, plain fronts, fancy plaided, and richly embroidered. Six different sizes. Ready for immediate use, 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., to 25s., or can be made to special order in a day or two. **Rd. Ford**, 33, Finsbury, E.C.; Branch, 303, Oxford-street, W.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.** **J. and P. COATS, SEWING, TATTING, and CROCHET COTTON MANUFACTURERS, PAISLEY.** Holders of Prize Medals awarded at the London and Paris Exhibitions for Excellence of Quality. J. and P. Coats beg to call the attention of the public to their Improved Best Soft Sewing Cotton, which, with the view of more fully meeting the wants of Sewing-Machines, they now make Six Cord in all lengths, from No. 10 to 100 inclusive. The importance of this change will be more clearly understood when they state that in the trade ordinary soft sewing cotton, in all lengths, known as "Six Cord," is such to No. 40 only; being Four Cord from 42 to 70, and Three Cord above that number.

**SILK DRESSES DYED in Brilliant** Colours and PRINTED with Pretty Patterns, at a moderate price, in ten days. Special Dyers of Rep and Damask Curtains. Price-lists to all parts of England.—**METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY**, 472, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

**ROUND SHOULDERS, Stopping Habits, &c.** CURED by wearing **CHANDLER'S CHEST-EXPANDER**, for both sexes. Specially adapted to children to assist growth and produce a symmetrical figure.—46, Berners-st., W. Illustrations sent.

**TO MOTHERS and INVALIDS.** **ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS**, of very superior make and construction. Directions for self-measurement by post, free on application. Prices, 20s. and 27s. 6d.—**ELAM**, 196, Oxford-street.

**WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms,** Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. **RYAN**, 10, Bank-street, Regent-street, W., or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly returned.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER** by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis and post-paid. It contains upwards of 800 Illustrations of his unrivalled Stock of **Electro-Plate and Britannia Metal Goods**, **Dish Covers**, **Hot Water Diaphs**, **Stoves and Fenders**, **Marble Chimney pieces**, **Kitchen Ranges**, **Lamps, Gasaliers**, **Tea-Trays, Urns, and Kettles**, **Table Cutlery**, **Clocks and Candelabra**, **Baths and Toilet Ware**, **Iron and Brass Bedsteads**, **Bedding and Bed-Hangings**, **Bed-Room Cabinet Furniture**, **Dining-Room Furniture**, **Chimney Pier-Glasses**, **Turnery Goods**, **Kitchen Utensils, &c.** With List of Prices and Plans of the 20 large Show-Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-yard; 4, 5, and 6, Fery's place; and 1, Newman-yard. The cost of delivering goods to the most distant parts of the United Kingdom by railway is trifling. William S. Burton will always undertake delivery at a small fixed rate.

**ESTABLISHED A.D. 1700. FURNISH YOUR HOUSE at DEANE'S.** Illustrated Price Catalogue, gratis and post-free. **Table Cutlery**, **Fenders and Fireirons**, **Electro-Silver Plate**, **Bedsteads and Bedding**, **Tea Trays and Urns**, **Stoves and Ranges**, **Gas Chandeliers and Fittings**, **Copper, Iron, and Tin Ware**, **Lamps—Table, Hall, &c.**, **Turnery, Brushes and Mats**, **Horticultural Tools**, **Baths—Hot and Cold Water**, **Chimney Pier-Glasses**, **Cabinet Manufacturers**, 73, 75, and 81, Drompton-road, London.

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**FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING** (carriage-free) 30 per cent. less than any other House. See our new Illustrated Catalogue, containing 500 designs, with prices and estimates. Also a Coloured Catalogue of our Silver Fir and Patent Enamelled Bed-room Suites, from 10 gs. complete, gratis and post-free, from **LEWIS GRAYCOCK and CO.**, Cabinet Manufacturers, 73, 75, and 81, Drompton-road, London.

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**DRAWING-ROOM, Dining-Room, Bed-Room Suites**, in Mahogany, Oak, Deal, and other Fancy Woods.

**THIS SEASON'S Choicest Selections in CARPETS and CURTAINS.** The Designs in Brussels Carpets, Reps, Cretonnes, Lace and Muslin Curtains are far superior to the production of former years.

**A REISSUE of their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE** has just appeared, considerably improved by additional Drawings and fuller Particulars for Estimating the Cost of Furnishing a House. The Catalogues can be had on personal application, or are sent by post free. All Goods marked in Plain Figures.

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**FOLDING SCREENS**, just received direct from Japan. Also in Stock every other description and size, from 25s. upwards.—**BONTOR and COLLINS**, Manufacturers, Upholsterers, &c., 185, Oxford-street, W.

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**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.** This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM of IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the words "Kinahan's LL" on seal, label, and cork. Wholesale Depot, 6A, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

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**WM. YOUNGER and CO'S INDIA PALE and EDINBURGH ALES** of the finest quality, may be obtained in Cask and Bottle from Bottlers and the principal Retailers. Observe Signature and Trade Mark on each Label, as other brands are frequently substituted. Breweries: Edinburgh (Est. 1749); London Offices: Belyedere-rd, S.E.

**SALT and CO'S EAST INDIA PALE and BURTON ALES** in Bottle, also in Cask, in the finest condition. Wines and Spirits of carefully selected qualities, at the lowest cash prices. **MOODY and CO.**, 40, Lime-street, London, E.C.

**SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS'S.** THE "WORCESTERSHIRE." Pronounced by Connoisseurs "The only good Sauce." Improves the appetite and aids digestion. Unrivalled for pungency and flavour. Ask for Lea and Perrins's Sauce. Beware of imitations, and see the names of Lea and Perrins on all bottles and labels. Agents—Crosse and Blackwell, London; and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

**AN EVENING BEVERAGE. C A C A O I N E.** The "Food Journal" says: "The principal part of the oil is effectually removed; a thin beverage, well adapted for afternoon or evening use, as a substitute for tea, being the result. The peculiarly smooth and delicate flavour of Cacao-nut will, in addition, be a great attraction to all cocoa drinkers." Rich as chocolate, but not so rich as chocolate. **JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists**, 170, Piccadilly; 48, Threadneedle-street; 112, Great Russell-street. Works for Dietetic Preparations—Diana-place, Euston-road.

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**PANCAKES.—Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 21.—To** make a pancake is one thing, but to make it so as to taste deliciously is another. How, then, is this to be done? Simply by taking a half a pound of flour, one teaspoonful of **BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER**—absolutely essential—and a seasoning of salt. These must, in a dry state, be well mixed, then add an egg, beaten up, with as much milk as will make a fine batter. Fry with lard or butter.

**SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.—To Clean** and Preserve.—**OAKLEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP** is guaranteed to be free from mercury or any other injurious ingredients too often used in the manufacture of Plate-Powder. Tablets, 6d. each, by all Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Chemists, &c. Wholesale, Oakley and Sons, Wellington Emery and Blacklead Mills, Blackfriars, London.



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